THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance, ...$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance, ...$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance, ... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. NO. 33.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

By the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of South Carolina to Sell the State Works.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
MACHINERY, MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE STATE MILITARY WORKS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.,
BEGINNING ON
WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1866;
CONSISTING OF

TWO Steam Engines, one 25 and one 40-Horse Power,
Engine Lathes, Milling Machines, Vises,
Hand Lathes, Wood-Turning Lathes,
Drilling Machines, Punching Machines,
Anvils, Grindstones,
Trip Hammers and Forges, Steam Hammer,
Smiths' Tongs, Smiths' Hammers, Shafting,
Screw-Cutting Machines,
Wire-Drawing Machines,
Morticing Machines,
Bellows, Machine-Blowers, Portable Benches,
All descriptions of Gun Machinery,
Wood and Iron Planing Machines,
Circular Saws,
Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
Flasks, Patterns, Drills, Punches, Wrenches,
Several hundred gross Iron and Brass Wood Screws,
Three hundred dozen Files and Rasps,
Twenty-five hundred pounds Cast and Spring Steel,
Fourteen thousand pounds Swedes and American Iron,
Sheet Rubber,
Five hundred cords Pine Wood, Coke,
Brass and Iron Trimmings and Filings,
Fifty-six pair Window Sashes,
Corn Mills, Hand Screws, Wagon Wheels,
Planes, Augers, Braces and Bits,
Stoves and Pipes, Fire Brick,
And numberless other articles.

All these are in large numbers and quantities, and constitute a stock of Machinery, &c., such as is seldom offered.

A Catalogue of sixteen pages has been printed, containing a general description of the Stock, which may be had on application by mail to the Secretary.

Terms Cash, or a note at sixty days, with approved security, bearing interest, at option of the purchaser.

For further information, apply to
C. J. ELFORD,
Secretary to Commissioners of State Works,
Greenville, South Carolina.

Sept. 13 32—5t

Medical Lectures.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 8, 1866.

ON the 1st Monday in November, 1866, I expect to commence the delivery of a series of Lectures on the different branches included in a thorough course, and will endeavor to transmit the fruits of an extensive experience to the pupils. I also expect to open a Hospital for their benefit; I also expect to apply to the next General Assembly for a Charter to elevate the standard of the Degrees which I expect to confer when thoroughly prepared. I intend also to demonstrate in the Dissecting Room. Session will close the last Friday in February, 1867. Lectures will be delivered in my Office until a more suitable building can be completed, which will be done as soon as possible. For further reference, address the subscriber at Randallsville, Robeson county.

HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.

Sept. 13—32—8t

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Jacob James, Adm'r, *vs.* Heirs at law of Jacob James. } Petition to sell real estate for assets.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Swinson and wife, Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court house door, and three other public places in Duplin county, and in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and read *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. R. Bell, Clerk of said Court.
WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Sept. 6 [pr. adv. $15] 31-w6t

G. W. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb. 5 w-1-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 19. 12—6m

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE corner of Third and Red Cross streets, with a small new house with four rooms on the Lot, front on Third street 132 feet; on Red Cross street about 112 feet. It is the finest location for a residence in the city. For terms, apply to
S. M. WEST,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

Aug. 23. 29—tf.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advances.

Jan. 15 2-tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the August term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Sampson, qualified as executor of the last Will and testament of M. C. Blount, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND, Ex'r.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1866. 284—2wd4tw

STATE NEWS.

NOMINATIONS IN CRAVEN COUNTY.—Judge M. E. Manly was nominated for the Senate, and A. C. Latham and S. W. Chadwick for the House of Commons at a county convention held in Newbern on Tuesday. Judge Manly and Mr. Latham, being present, accepted the nominations.

CRAVEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the close of the County Convention, a meeting was called to reorganize the Craven County Agricultural Society.

On motion, Col. S. S. Biddle was called to the chair, Col. H. T. Guion was elected Vice-President, and Wm. H. Oliver, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, of Mr. Oliver it was resolved to re-organize the Craven County Society, and that its name be changed to that of the Craven County Agricultural and Wine Growing Association.

On motion, Wm. B. Wasdworth, Esq., was elected President of the Society, and F. P. Latham, Colonel H. T. Guion, and Colonel S. S. Biddle, Vice Presidents, and Samuel Whitehurst and Wm. H. Oliver, Secretaries, and T. J. Mitchell, Treasurer.

On motion, the meeting ajourned till the Tuesday evening of next Superior Court, October 23d.

THE CAPITOL.—It makes one prouder than ever of our magnificent State Capitol to view the numerous improvements that have been effected in its interior appearance of late. The painting of the walls and varnishing of the desks, the introduction of gas, and, indeed, the general brushing up, have worked a great change for the better. The grounds, also, are kept scrupulously neat and clean—which is the more wonderful, considering the number of persons that pass though them daily.—*Sentinel.*

WESTERN N. C. R. R.—The new Board on this road has very wisely reduced the rates of freight one-third, which corresponds with a similar reduction in the salaraies of officers. The Statesville *American* says:

"The road henceforth may be expected to enter upon a prosperous course as Col. Tate, the new President, is one of the most energetic and thorough railroad men we know, and his name will inspire a confidence in the public mind which, the past year, had become much weakened in the management of the Road."

Hon. John Baxter, formerly of this State, is canvassing East Tennessee in behalf of the President's policy. He is making telling and effective speeches, as he is so well capable of doing.

A MORAL TOWN.—As a proof of the extreme morality of Weldon, we will state that there are only eight drinking saloons in the city which are doing a paying business. In Norfolk or Petersburg either, there are fully twice as many.—*Weldon State.*

BODY FOUND.—Some children who had gone on a fishing frolic, accidently discovered the body of a white man, floating on the water in a marl hole, on a plantation seven miles from this town, in the direction of Snow Hill. The body was taken out, but had been dead so long that we understand it was impossible to recognize it. It is believed the man was murdered and then thrown into this hole, as a place of concealment.—*Golds. News.*

MRS. BOYDEN.—The Salisbury *Banner* of the 8th, regrets to learn, that Mrs. Boyden, wife of Hon. N. Boyden, was on yesterday evening, severely bitten by a dog. She was on a visit to a sick relative, Mr. J. M. Coffin, when she was attacked and bitten in the arm.

RALEIGH MATTERS.—The Raleigh *Index*, of yesterday, says: Mr. B. W. Starke succeeds Mr. J. E. O'Bryan, as telegraph operator in this city.

Mr. Starke was operator here, under the Confederacy, and was succeeded by Mr. O'Bryan upon the surrender of the Southern forces. His reinstatement will be gratifying to his many friends and acquaintances in the city and business community.

BOYS READ THIS.—In the Library at the Capital of this State may be found a copy of the Revised Code of Alabama, compiled by Hon. Turner Reavis, under appointment of Gov. Moore of that State, in 1860.

Judge Reavis had been on the Bench of the Circuit Court of that State for ten years.

Some of the older citizens of Raleigh will remember this same Turner Reavis as a shop boy in the bakery and candy store of old Mr. Bacchardi, who did business in the city within the recollection of many of the present inhabitants. The Turner Reavis of the Bacchardi candy and cake shop in Raleigh, and the Hon. Turner Reavis, Judge of the Circuit Courts, and Compiler of the Revised Code of Alabama, are one and the same person. He raised himself by his own unaided efforts, from the bakery to the Bench. Boys, many of you can do the same or at least as well, if you will pursue the same industrious course that he did.—*Raleigh Index.*

THE SHORT CROPS.—We hear complaints from various quarters of the shortness of the corn crop. In some localities not more than a fourth of a crop will be made. This is said especially to be the case in a large portion of South Carolina.

The last Charlotte *Democrat* says:

"From Lincoln and Gaston counties we hear cheering reports about the crops. A few localities in those counties have suffered a little from drouth, but generally the prospect is fair. The late rains in this section have done much good.

But we are sorry to hear of poor prospects in Union county. The whole of that county appears to have suffered from drouth.—The proceedings of a meeting of the Magistrates of the county will be found in our columns to-day.

Let us all resolve to help each other in these times as much as possible. Let those who have corn to spare be particular not to sell it to extortioners, but to those who actually need it."

From the Western Democrat.

At a meeting of the Justices of Union county, on Saturday the 1st September, 1866, called for the purpose of considering the condition of the people and of devising some mode for the relief of the destitute, it was

1. *Resolved,* That the almost entire failure of the crops in consequence of the protracted drouth, following so soon after the severe scourging suffered by this county from the march through it of large portions of both armies, presents the gloomy prospect of great suffering, if not starvation, to many of our citizens.

2. That the most fortunate of our people will find the strictest economy necessary to enable them to pass safely through the trying ordeal before them, and that they will be unable to do much, if anything, for the more needy.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State, respectfully requesting him to take such measures as he may think best calculated to prevent, or at least to mitigate, the sad condition of things herein contemplated.

4. That the *Democrat, News, Sentinel* and Wadesboro' *Argus*, be requested to publish the above proceedings.

F. L. WIATT,
Chairman County Court.

J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

"BRETHREN DWELLING IN HARMONY."—Col, Clinton A. Cilley, of New Jersey, late Adjt. General of this Department, who was mustered out of service a few days ago, has formed a law Copartnership, with Col. Geo. N. Folk, late of the Confederate States Army, and will locate at Lenoir in Caldwell County. Col. Cilley was for a time in charge of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, and discharged his delicate duties in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction, we believe, to all concerned.

PERSONAL.—Col. John Haywood Manly and family, arrived in the city from Texas, on yesterday afternoon. Col. Manly commanded a coast-guard battery, on Galveston Island during the late war, and was a member of the Legislature of Texas several terms, from Harris county. His friends will be glad to hear of his arrival, and that he is appearantly in the enjoyment of good health.—*Raleigh Index.*

COLLISION ON THE N. C. RAILROAD.—At about half past four o'clock yesterday morning, a collision took place between the Freight train, bound East, and the Gravel train on the N. C. R. R., near Harrisburg, killing three men and severely wounding three more.

Two of the killed were white men and the other a freedman; one of the former lived near Salisbury, but his name we could not learn; the other, an Irishman named Cooly. We could ascertain nothing in regard to the freedman. Mr. Lewis, engineer of the Gravel train, had his leg taken off above the knee, and is otherwise severely hurt. The fireman was badly scalded, and another employee, name not known, badly injured.

We understand that Cooly's body was robbed of about $200, and parties are now on the track of the thief. It is hoped that the scoundrel who would rob the dead, will be caught and promptly punished. The Freight was somewhat behind time and the Conductor of the Gravel train thought it had passed and went out to work, and in the darkness collided with the results above stated.—*Charlotte Times.*

THE STATE LAND SCRIPT.—The Raleigh *Index* says: We learn on good authority, that the State Treasurer, with the advice and concurrence of the Governor, has concluded to withhold from market the landscript for two hundred and seventy thousand acres of public lands granted by Congress to this State for the purpose of founding an Agricultural College. The reason for this course is the present low price of script, sixty cents per acre being the highest market value, (forty cents in gold,) and the difficulty of making a sure and profitable investment of the funds, in the present disturbed and vascillating state of almost all sorts of securities.

SUCCESSOR TO BREVET BRIG. GEN. CAMPBELL.—Brevet Maj. Daniel T. Wells, lately on duty at Morganton, has been designated as the successor of Brevet Brig. Gen. Campbell, and entered upon his duties as Assistant Adjutant General at the headquarters of Gen. Robinson, the commandant of the district of North Carolina.—*Raleigh Progress.*

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Mr. R. H. Garner, for the Senate, and Mr. J. W. Newsom and Capt. E. A. Martin for the Commons, were nominated recently in Northampton County. Messrs. Garner and Newsom were members of the last Legislature.

IN THE FIELD.—C. L. Cobb, a merchant of Elizabeth City, is a candidate for the House of Commons from Pasquotank.—The gentleman who furnishes this information, speaks of Mr. C. as a young man of great promise.

THE LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY of Raleigh is an auxiliary to the Memorial Association. The following are its officers:

President.—Mrs. H. S. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss Annie Devereux.

Directresses.—Mrs. J. M. Atkinson, Mrs. T. H. Selby, Mrs. P. F. Pescud, Miss Devereux, Miss Annie Lawrence, and Miss Julia Hutchings. Some vacancies to be filled.

Meetings are held every Wednesday morning at the Supreme Court Room in the Capitel.

The Ladies of the Society are now engaged on a praise-worthy scheme, which will be announced in due time, in furtherance of the patriotic objects of the Memorial Association. It may truly be said of our fair country-women that they never tire in a good and pious work.—*Sentinel.*

THE OLD GUION HOTEL.—We are pleased to announce that this property, which has been used and considerably damaged by the Freedmen's Bureau for eighteen months, has at length been turned over to the proper owners—the Trustees of the Baptist Female College.—*Sentinel.*

ANSON SUPERIOR COURT.—The fall term of this Court began its session here on Monday, Judge Gilliam presiding. We cannot this week give any of its proceedings, but shall do so next. The Court will probably hold until Friday afternoon. The State docket is unusually heavy.

We understand the Judge is in quite feeble health. He was more so last week than this, and in consequence many cases before Stanly Superior Court, where the Judge presided, had to be continued, among them the case of a negro charged with rape or an attempt at rape upon a respectable young unmarried white lady of that county.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.—We learn that a most atrocious outrage was committed in this city, last evening, by a negro man, whose name we have not yet been able to learn. It seems that this fellow went to the residence of Mr. Hughes, a worthy citizen residing in the Western Ward, for the purpose of getting the family clothing, for the week's washing, which his wife was hired to do. On being told to go to the *back* door to get it, the insolent scoundrel took umbrage at the affront, and not only abused Mr. Hughes' wife violently, but actually struck her several blows, and then ran off. Mr. H. was absent at the time. If the rascal should be caught, he should be summarily and severely punished.—*Sentinel.*

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.—Maj. B. D. Townsend, President of the above named road, paid our town a visit on Tuesday, with the view of meeting the citizens of the county and presenting to them the claims of the road for their support. He had hoped to do so by a speech at the Court House during the noon recess of the Court of that day, but finding the room already engaged to the citizens for the Ratification meeting, he concluded to postpone his address until Tuesday of October Court, when he would like to meet our citizens, especially those residing along the immediate route of the projected road, and consult with them.—*Argus.*

COMMITTED.—A negro by the name of Jefferson Miller, charged with having set fire to the house of Maj. Turner, of Salisbury, on the 26th ult., has been committed to jail in that town, to await his trial at the next term of Rowan Superior Court. The evidence against him is circumstantial and very strong.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Governor Orr.

I have convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session for the purpose of recommending such modifications of existing laws in reference to persons of color as will entitle the tribunals of this State to exercise jurisdiction over them in all cases; such a reorganization of those tribunals as may be best adapted to this end, such enactments as will effect greater certainty as well as economy in the punishment of crime amongst all classes, and, lastly, such measures of relief, as in my judgment are necessary in view of the present condition of the people.

It is a striking anomaly that more than one-half of all the inhabitants of the State are not amenable to trial before State tribunals, and are exempt from all liability to punishment under State laws. In a majority of the districts neither provost nor freedmen's courts are in existence, and persons of color perpetrate crimes with impunity. Some of their gravest offences against society are tried before military commissions, but the long delay in bringing the criminal to justice, the necessity oftentimes of removing him to a remote place where a commission is organized for trial, the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses, and the expense devolved upon the prosecutor, conspire to render such tribunals wholly inefficient in punishing the guilty or deterring others from perpetrating crimes.

Where provost courts are organized, the punishments imposed on freedmen for crime are not in conformity to our laws, and are much lighter than punishments imposed by State courts upon white men for the same offences. The laws of every well regulated State should operate equally upon all the inhabitants, and if a white man is punishable by death for arson or burglary, there is no justice or propriety in permitting a freedman to escape for a like offence with a fine or short imprisonment. When our laws are so modified that all persons may be tried before the same tribunal, and upon conviction subjected to the same punishment, for the same class of offences, all reason for the interference of federal authority with the administration of justice will have ceased, and no impediment will exist to the jurisdiction of the State courts over all cases, civil and criminal.

In the series of acts passed in December last, known as the code, there are various discriminations against freedmen which should be repealed, and civil rights and liabilities, as to crime, should be accorded to all inhabitants alike.

The last section of the "Act to establish District Courts" provides that "the judges elected under this act shall not be commissioned until the Governor shall be satisfied that they will be permitted to exercise the jurisdiction committed to them."

The judges have not been commissioned, having satisfied myself that they would not be permitted by the military authorities to exercise jurisdiction over persons of color, which was the main purpose in establishing the court. The District Court may, however, be made invaluable by increasing its jurisdiction in civil, and restricting it in criminal cases to offences punishable with less than death, thereby relieving the Superior Courts of many cases which retard the despatch of more important business.

I therefore recommend that the sittings of the court be quarterly, or oftener, if necessary—that all misdemeanors and felonies now punishable by fine, imprisonment, or whipping, by whomsoever committed, be tried in that court; that all felonies punishable by death, including the different degrees of homicide, be tried by the Court of General Sessions; that the offices of a grand jury may be dispensed with in the District Court, and the defendants tried on indictment without presentment or true bill; that, with the consent of the parties, in civil cases, or of the defendant in criminal cases, the presiding judge may hear and determine any cause or indictment without the intervention of a petit jury; that the petit jury shall consist of twelve and the venire of eighteen; that in case of the acquittal of the defendant the judge be authorized to certify, if, in his opinion, the facts justify it, that the prosecution was frivolous and groundless, and when such certificate is given that the prosecutor be liable for all costs incurred; that no other security to prosecute be required by a magistrate from a complainant than his own recognizance; that the jurisdiction of the court in civil cases be extended to $200; and that the same be paid for their services by a fee tax in each case they may try.

By the thirtieth section of the "Act to establish District Courts" it is provided "that in every case—civil and criminal—in which a person of color is a party, or which effects the person or property of a person of color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. The accused in such a criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case, may be witnesses, and so may every other person who is a competent witness," &c.

The first paragraph of the section admitting persons of color to testify in all cases where themselves or their race are directly interested, and excluding them by implication in all cases where they are not interested, cannot be reconciled with sound policy or just discrimination. They are admitted in that class of cases where their interest, sympathy, association, and feelings would be most likely to pervert their consciences and invite to false swearing, and are excluded from testifying in all cases where no motive could exist to swear falsely except that of a depraved heart. The distinction is illogical and indefensible, and it cannot be denied that it has its foundation in a prejudice against the *caste* of the negro. If the rules of evidence in all courts were so modified as to make all persons and parties competent witnesses in their own and all other cases, no possible danger could result from it. Many of the States of the Union, and several of the civilized countries of the Old World have tried the experiment and the result proves that the cause of truth and justice has beep thereby promoted.

The object of every judicial investigation is to ascertain the truth, and when found to dispense justice in conformity thereto. With intelligent judges and discriminating juries, correct conclusions will be more certainly attained by hearing every fact, whatever may be the character or color of the witness.

In the second paragraph of the section already quoted the General Assembly has reached the same conclusion; for in all cases where persons of color are allowed to testify, all persons, including parties, are declared competent witnesses. Would it not be eminently wise to adopt the same rule in all courts, and extend it to all persons?

In civil cases the testimony of persons of color is oftentimes requisite to elucidate the facts and secure a just decision. They constitute a majority of the entire population of the State, and of necessity, sole witnesses of contracts and transactions between white persons. Shall the parties in such cases be denied justice by excluding the only evidence to secure it because of an apprehension unreliable? Would it not be more in accordance with an established rule to receive the evidence and weigh its value? In the law of evidence the character and standing of a witness goes to affect the credibility and not his competency.—Why not in the case of the person of color follow this rule to its logical conclusion?

In criminal cases these considerations weigh with peculiar force. The negro is readily deceived and corrupted, and becomes an easy prey to the machinations of depraved white men, and past experience teaches that he is employed to execute the most dishonest purposes, and with impunity to the principal, because of his exclusion as a witness from the courts of justice. The shrewd and cunning continue to put the negro forward in the commission of crime, and they go unwhipt of justice because the law forbids that the testimony of the negroe shall be heard. Does not the exclusion of persons of color make them invaluable accessories to the perpetration of crime? How can society be protected against that large class of infamous crimes now so prevalent in this State unless, by making the negro a competent witness, we avail ourselves of all accessible evidence to convict the offenders; and will the law of the State continue to offer a reward to the dishonest to further attempt and corrupt the negro? The well-being of the State materially depends upon the elevation of this class of our population, and if there was no other argument in behalf of their admissability to the courts, the tendency of such a measure to elevate their moral and intellectual character would be sufficient.

The dishonest may object to the extension of this right to all cases, because it reduces the field for his nefarious operations, but if the good and virtuous are protected society is amply compensated for the change. Men of probity and integrity have no reason to apprehend any evil consequences from the change. The discrimination of intelligent judges and juries will be a shield against unjust charges, supported by false swearing, and the same intelligence will bring the really guilty to condign punishment.—The great increase of crime among the freedmen, and the inadequate punishment inflicted by the existing tribunals makes it a high and important duty devolved on you to so modify existing legislature as will secure a transfer of jurisdiction to the State courts. If the suggestions I have made do not meet the approval of your judgment, I will cordially co-operate with you in attaining the end in any way which your superior wisdom may indicate.

The prevalence of crime among the whites, as well as blacks, in every part of the State, admonish us that the criminal code is defective, and that the punishments imposed by it are inadequate to deter offenders. The penalties attaching to crime are fine, imprisonment, whipping, and death. The death penalty is imposed on conviction for murder, arson, burglary, and other crimes, but the repugnance of juries to convict and impose that fearful penalty, except for murder and two or three other enormous crimes against society, often enables the guilty to escape under the most trifling pretext, and even when persons are convicted in such cases, the verdict is usually accompanied by recommendation to Executive clemency.

After recommending the establishment of a penitentiary, the more rigid enforcement of the vagrancy law, the passing of some measures for the relief of debtors in consequence of the setting aside of the Stay law (which action of the Supreme Court by the way, the Governor approves,) the adoption of a plan for meeting the distress which will be occasioned by the failure of the provision crops, and the suspension of the Capitation tax upon freedmen, the Governor concludes:

The work of reorganization and reconstruction is progressing slowly but steadily. Our Senators and Representatives have not been admitted to seats in the federal Congress, and we have received no relaxation from onerous taxation notwithstanding we have been denied representation. It is believed, however, that our fellow-citizens in the North and West will not much longer permit this flagrant injustice to be continued. The State government is entirely reorganized. The law courts held their regular sessions in the spring, and despatched much business which has been accumulating for years, and very generally cleared the criminal dockets. The courts of chancery have also been regularly held in all the circuits. The machinery of justice is in full operation, and private rights and public wrongs can be enforced and punished. However much all may deplore that the progress of the State has been retarded, and its prosperity paralyzed by loss of fortune and credit, and by short crops, the wise and manly course for our people is to redouble their energy, banish unavailing regrets, meet adversity with a stout heart and brave hands, and through the approving smiles of gracious heaven, our venerable mother will again be prosperous, and her children contended and happy.

THE NATIONAL CANVASS.

What Congress will be Required to do if the Radicals Retain Control of it.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made a speech on the 4th of September to his constituents in Bedford, Penn., from which we make the following extract:

"In criticising Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and Copperheads, to make this a Republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebels States as what they are, in fact, *conquered provinces,* and through enabling acts, *we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic law.* We should thus, with entire certainty, have secured the Covernment to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States Constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those States. For, I assure you, from irrefutable evidence, that traitors are now triumphant in every Confederate State. *No Republican doubts the power of Congress to do what I have stated. No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one of the organizations now existing in those States to be legitimate governments.* Formed by the decrees of a military conquerer without consulting the people, they can be tolerated only as temporary arrangements, until the law-making power provides them permanent laws and forms of government. They are so considered by the rebels themselves.

Not a rebel State has this day a lawful Government. They are mere Territories conquered by our arms from the "Confederate States of America." Why, then, did not Congress give them either Territorial Governments or enabling acts so that they could form State Governments, and come into the Union with Constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principle of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition, together with the reasons for it, in the last number of the *Globe*; I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you can inform us of its propriety. *I shall renew it at the next session.*

In my opinion, Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a *sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war.* Congress in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus become vested in the United States. Proceedings against more than two billions of property, including the abandoned estates, had been instituted and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus has he illegally given away half enough to pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the Executive to do his duty. *I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws.* Those are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our growing sin was the *omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles.* We have left them the victims of the rebels who every day shoot them down in cold blood. At Memphis, forty-eight were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecuted. Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black—of a Convention of highly respectable men, peaceably assembled in Convention at New Orleans, which Gen. Sheridan pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow. Even the clergyman who opened the proceedings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was done under the sanction of Johnson and his office-holders. It is the legitimate consequence of his "policy."

I admit Congress became demigogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of everybody. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were right and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject.

The most effective argument (if argument it can be called) which will be issued by our opponents is the effort made by the Republicans to give equal rights to every human being, even to the African. We shall hear repeated, ten thousand times, the cry, "Negro Equality!" The Radicals would thrust the negro into your parlors, your bedrooms, and the bosoms of your wives and daughters. They would even make your reluctant daughters marry black men. And then they will send up the grand chorus from every foul throat, "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" "Down with the nigger party, we are for the white man's party." These unanswerable arguments will ring in every low bar-room, and be printed in every blackguard sheet throughout a land whose fundamental maxim is "All men are created equal." The chief promoters of this slang consist of two or three different classes. The unprincipled brawling demagogue, possessed of some cunning but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

The Protestant will listen to a devout sermon from the text "Of one blood made he all the nations of the earth," and go forth to the next political meeting to shout "down with the negro!" The Catholic will listen annually to the reading from the altar of the Pope's Bull denouncing Slavery, and go forth to support the Slavery Party, and shout "Down with the negro."

What a shame that the countrymen of the Declaration of Independence; what a shame that the countrymen of the immortal O'Connell should ever cast a vote on the side of human bondage!

The present crisis is exhibiting men in America in an extraordinary light. In other nations, when the King and the Court become debauched and corrupt, the mass of the people become demoralized. But the people of America, high and low, from the centre to the circumference, remain untouched, notwithstanding the foul corruption and debauchery which disgrace the centre. Notwithstanding all the blandishments of power and patronage; notwithstanding the tender of fat offices, not a single genuine Republican has been seduced from his allegiance to principle. Not one has consented to supersede one honest office-holder, and renounce his own faith as the price. I know there are a few solders of fortune who hung upon the skirts of the party who have consented to take office under Cowan and company. But they were men who were never trusted by the party, or who for years past have become so bankrupt in principles and fortune as to be ready to join any conspiracy that furnished rations. They are the army of Cataline.

Nor have I the least fear that any respectable man will be found to take service in their ranks. I do not here speak of Copperheads. I see no reason to prevent their accepting office without loss of honor. They would violate no principle. They would stab no friends. But I warn you to keep an eye on any professed Republican who consents to fill an enforced vacancy. However he may have stood before, there is villainy wrapt up in his composition. *He is a model leper whom you should not touch. He should be socially ostracised as unfit for decent society.* Let him flit about in the twilight, and hide his averted countenance from the light of day.

The President and his squad (it does not deserve the name of party) contend that the war made no changes in the condition of our institutions, under the Constitution. That the rights and liabilities of all our former citizens, rebel as well as loyal, remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplorable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowledged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. *The war leaves them without compacts, without rights, except the rights of war.*

When it is ended, new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits, the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties, without regard to their relative condition before the war. *The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants.* This is much more so when one of the belligerents was composed of rebels. You are aware that a Convention of traitors was lately held at Philadelphia.—Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers, from the North who ought to have been South met with them. They extinguished the Democratic Party, and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties.—No Democratic Party can henceforth exist.

They laid down an elaborate party creed or platform of principles for this conglomerated mass. *Being traitors,* they of course adopted the President's views.

Here is their fundamental article, to which all the others conform. Mr. Raymond's address says:

"The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely what it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And to-day also as before the war all powers not conferred by the Constitution on the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved by it to the several States or the people thereof.

The United States acquired no new power, no rights either territorial or of civil authority which it did not possess before the war broke out."

This strange, wild and wicked doctrine was unanimously adopted by the conclave. What! Six millions of rebels who had renounced the Constitution; who had loaded the nation with debt and drenched it with blood; when conquered had forfeited no right; had lost no jurisdiction or civil authority; and these conquerors had acquired none, because there was a Constitution which, while they obeyed, protected them, but which they had discarded and torn to pieces by war! Was there ever before a human brain frenzied enough to engender such folly, or a human front brazen enough to utter it? No principle in national law is clearer than that, when belligerents inaugurate a war which is acknowledged to be a public war, *all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become null and void; and after the war are to be renewed or repudiated, as the parties agree, or as the conqueror decrees. If either party is utterly subdued, his life, liberty and prosperity are at the disposal of the victor.* Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia, "I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war." The Prussian would answer, "You are as big a fool as the President of America, or the traitors' league." No, sir. The war has changed everything—old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venetia is no longer yours; Hanover and the Duchies are mine; and beside, you must pay the expenses of the war—$45,000,000." Who denies that is the law of nations except the advocates of treason; who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war? *They cry out against confiscation for crime, as if it were inhuman. God willing, I shall try it again, and see if they do not pay part of the cost and damages of the war before they help to make our laws.* The Constitution unchanged! Then slavery exists; then all the provisions with regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor remain; then every traitor has a right to sit down in Congress, as the representative of three-fifths of all the slaves beside the whites. We can easily forgive the amiable and facile author of the declaration, as he is no lawyer; is totally ignorant of the law of nations or the laws of war; but what shall we say of those able jurists who sat by and acquiesced, unless we put it upon the same ground that one of the ablest and best of them did when he advised to take a false oath to get a vote and then to break it.

But, fellow-citizens, I am occupying too much ground. As I said before, *the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights.* I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law.—They are not and cannot be equal in strength hight, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this Republic, the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk. It is written by the finger of the Almighty law-giver, "Ye shall have one manner of laws, as well for the stranger as for one of your own country; for I am the Lord your God."

"DEO VINDICES."

"Through God we conquer?" Is as true to day
As when our bannered hosts, in proud array,
Met the Philistines—slew them "hip and thigh."
As Israel of old,—with battle cry,
"The Lord of Hosts"—so went we out
To meet them, with this battle shout,
Relying on the arm Eternal,
And panoplied in might supernal.

Faith in this. "*In hoc signo vinces*" gives
Life to the dead—the cause still lives,
And burns with brighter, holier flame
In hearts whose deeds are consecrate to fame.
The cross our oriflamme, in God our trust,
We'll bide our time in hope—conquer we must.

Truth is immortal—it can never die;
So are the principles that underlie
The hopes of liberty. Martyrs die,
To vindicate this truth. Our land
Has offered up a holy martyr band,
On Freedom's altar a holocaust.
"Hope on, hope ever;" all is never lost;
"For Freedom's battles once begun,
Descend from bleeding sire to son."

On the "Macaria" of our Southern hearth
The offering's made. Though we unearth
Our cherished dead, at their shrine
We pour our heart's libations. This divine,
This God-like love of liberty, is ours;
Part of our natures, it transcends the powers
Of all earths potentates—save God alone—
Nor tyrant's will can tear it from its throne.

The cause still lives—the name alone is lost—
For it we made a costly holocaust.
From the burnt-offerings of our human hearts
Incense ascends to Heaven. The parts
We've played upon the plain of Time
Has been recorded, and the line
Is drawn by the Immutable—
The hand Divine, Inscrutable,
Upholds the right. *That* Power gives
To weakness strength. The cause still lives.

New Orleans, July 27, 1866. VIOLETT.

CEMENT FOR THE TOPS OF BOTTLES OR JARS.—Take equal parts of rosin and brick-dust, pounded fine, and a lump of beeswax. Stew them together, and keep in an old tin, melting it when you want to seal your bottles or jars.

A gentleman having asked how many dog days there were in a year, received for an answer, that it was impossible to number them, as every dog has his day.

A HUB AND CRY.—When an advertised dye turns your hair a bright green.

DIED.

At his residence, on the evening of 12th inst., of billious fever, HENRY MARSHALL, in the 41st year of his age, a native of Milford, Massachusetts.

At his residence in Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., on the 14th inst., Dr. C. W. GRAHAM, in the 47th year of his age.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

Our Duty.

We propose this morning to submit a few remarks upon the general course of conduct which we consider appropriate, if not imperative for our people to pursue in the troublous times in which we live. In order that those of our readers who know us only in connection with the *Journal*, may thoroughly understand our position, we deem it proper to state that at and before the beginning of the war, we honestly believed that North Carolina had a constitutional as well as natural, a legal as well as political right, to dissolve her connection with the United States of America, whenever and for whatever cause she desired so to do. This opinion was the result of education, strengthened and confirmed by such thought and study as we were capable of bestowing upon the question. We honestly believed that the honor and the interest of the Southern States, our own among them, imperatively demanded that we should resist to the utmost of our ability, even to "*the last man and the last dollar*," the encroachments of the Abolitionists of the North, which culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln. We thought the only possible mode of accomplishing the desired object was by the secession of the Southern States and the formation of a Southern Government—in a word we were a Confederate of "the most straitest sect."

Believing thus, we entered the army and remained in the field until the surrender of General Lee. For this course we have neither apology nor regret. The opinions that induced it, we still think were well founded in reason and justice. Had we acted otherwise, we would feel that we had proved recreant to the highest and most solemn obligations that can be laid upon man.

But the Confederacy was destroyed with the surrender of our armies, and we were placed in the power of the very people from whom we were so anxious to be separated. We are still in the power of that people, and it behooves us to consider well what patriotism and duty demand of us in our changed condition and relations.

To love the men who have inflicted so much injury upon us, is simply impossible. No sane man expects it. To assert the existence of such love is to make a statement that bears a palpable lie upon its face, and one which none but an idiot will believe. To fawn upon Northern men; to make professions of regard for them; to declare that we have forgotten and forgiven the deaths of our comrades in arms, or the destruction of our property, is to pursue a course as much wanting in policy as it is in self-respect. The Northern people are not fools, and understand the workings of human nature too well to be deceived by such a transparent artifice, even if the exaggerated idea they generally entertain of the violence and passionate nature of the Southern character would not of itself be sufficient to prevent it. It is folly then, if nothing more despicable to pursue such a course.

The other extreme, we regard as equal in folly; though in many who have followed it, it is the result of a feeling from which we cannot withhold our warmest admiration, while at the same time we are compelled to deprecate its too exuberant expression. There are some spirits, so frank, enthusiastic, open hearted, excitable and so honest that they cannot bear the trammels, that even a moderate degree of prudence would impose.

But every man whose expressions are extravagantly Southern, so to speak, does not belong to this class. Indeed, we find, perhaps, more violence of speech coming from individuals who gave the Confederacy a doubtful support. The man who staid at home and held aloof from the support of President Davis' administration during the war, and now significantly whispers in our ear, that "many men would go into the war now that kept out of it before," we regard as a liar and a braggart. There is a time for all things. There was a time meet for resistance, one so peculiarly appropriate for fighting that every man in the country, capable of bearing arms, must have seen it. That time has now passed. Whether we like it or not, it is now the time to cultivate the arts of peace. We must "learn to do our duty in that station of life in which it has pleased God to place us." In time of war we must fight; in time of peace we must do those things which pertain to peace. Resistance, whether organized into the shape and proportions of war, or in individual action, is utterly out of the question. We are not now our own masters.—The fortune of war has irrevocably fixed our destiny with that of the United States. Whether we will or not, we are American citizens. By force of arms, if not by force of law, we are part and parcel of the territory of the United States. These are stubborn facts, but they are facts none the less because of their stubbornness and unpleasantness. It is our duty to recognise them as such. While David's child was yet alive, he strove with the Lord in prayer, in sack cloth and ashes; but after the child was dead, he washed his face and did eat. As in the past it was our duty to do everything to insure success to our arms so it is now our duty to bear up bravely in defeat. It is nowhere said, however, that David was glad, or that he pretended he was glad his child was dead. Interest and policy and patriotism dictate, that we should not spend our time in unavailing regret, in listless despair, in hopeless repinings, but that we should be up and doing, and with brave hearts and vigorous arms, wrench from an unpropitious future as much of happiness and fortune as may lie before us. In the main, our people have manifested a determination to do this. They have gone to work with an energy that is a sure presage of success.

The first and most important duty that presents itself to us, is the restoration of our material prosperity, for upon this depends everything else. In what we must necessarily call *our national* policy, while we have a most vital interest, we have unfortunately no voice and no power of direction. Our policy is that of "masterly inactivity." We have endorsed and still continue to endorse, President Johnson, because others seemed to think an expression of opinion on the part of Southern men was expedient. We doubt very much, however, whether the approval of the South is not the main obstacle to the success of Mr. Johnson's policy.

But whatever may be the true theory as to national politics, there can be no question about our duty in home affairs. Unity, harmony, and concert of action are imperatively demanded. We must work together. This is no time to seek the advancement of individuals or of parties. We must now give to our country what in olden times we gave to party, our time, our energies, and our hearty good will. Unfortunately there are always evil men among us attempting to produce discord and division. They must be put down. To do this effectually we must take more interest in our State elections—in home affairs. These are times when we cannot with advantage instruct our public servants. No man can now tell what a day will bring forth—we are now more than ever compelled to rely upon the character for intelligence and probity of our public men. We must allow them, in a very great degree, to use their own discretion and judgment. Such being the fact, it is incumbent upon us to see to it that our best men are selected to fill the offices of trust in the State. We must have men whose past lives have given an earnest of prudence, discretion and judgment, as well as devotion to the State.—Every county can boast of many men in whom all these qualities unite in such a degree as to render proper selections not very difficult. Having done this, let us avoid all violence of language, manner and action, towards Northern men, attend strictly to our own private affairs, and bide our time as patiently as may be.

The Triumph of Radicalism.

The more conservative papers of the North are making many efforts to explain the terrible defeat of the Administration candidates in Maine. These explanations may be very satisfactory to themselves, but generally they are not calculated to warrant much hope with the Southern people as to the ultimate success of the President's generous and conciliatory policy of restoration, or are they of a character to strengthen the confidence and good feeling we had hoped was successfully inaugurated at Philadelphia last month. It is alleged that this remarkable election turned more upon the exciting political events of the day than upon the exact political issues presented between the Southern restoration policy of President Johnson and the reconstruction policy of Congress. The deplorable tragedy recently enacted at New New Orleans is held out as the most prominent of the exciting causes which have resulted in the unprecedented defeat of the democrats and conservative republicans in Maine.

While they justly hold the abolition radicals of that city as guilty of fomenting the New Orleans riots, the fact that Southern whites and negroes sympathizing with the Northern radical party were killed by municipal officers and other citizens, who happened to have been Confederate soldiers or conspicious in their sympathies for Confederate success, in an honest discharge of some duties or obeying the promptings of nature's first law of self-defence, is eagerly seized upon as furnishing indubitable evidence that what they are pleased to term "the ruffianly elements" which had so much to do in precipitating the Southern States into the abyss of the late war, are again at their diabolical work; and that the generous and acceptable restoration policy of the President in being turned into contempt by Southern desperadoes and vagabonds, here and there, playing into the hands of Northern radicals and fanatics.

Such ridiculous twaddle may do well enough to bolster up the courage of the battling conservatives of the Middle and Western States, but we cannot believe that even those who give them utterance believe what they say, or that the reconciliation necessary to re-unite this country again into a great, prosperous and common government is based upon foundations so unreliable and uncertain, as to be destroyed, or even checked by such *ex parte* statements of the results of a disturbance as unfortunate as its occurrence is regreted by the good people of New Orleans.

A body of men assembling at an unnecessary time, and in a revolutionary manner, claiming to be legally constituted, with the highest functions, with power to change the organic laws of the State, meet in the city of New Orleans, and before any attempt is made to interfere with them they fortify themselves behind a large force of organized and armed negroes, who parade the streets of the city with insulting jestures and impudent speech, made more insulting and impudent by the excitement of the occasion and emboldened by armed organization. When the riot was imminent, but before any disturbance had actually occurred, Lieutenant Governor Voorhees and Mayor Monroe appealed to General Baird, the Federal commander, for troops to suppress the impending riot, but without success.

There was no question of the right of these men to assemble together to discuss political matters, but the fundamental law of the State was involved. When Louisiana, through the action of this illegal and revolutionary body, found herself bound hand and foot by such political appliances as have destroyed republican governments in Maryland and Tennessee, and to this day makes murder and arson an every day occurrence in Missouri, and converts her temples of religion into theatres of political tyranies, and the Courts of Justice into instruments of party hate and proscription, it would then be too late to talk of appealing to higher authority, and before such power their illegal acts would fall to the ground. The examples are too numerous during the stirring events through which we have been passing during the last few years and are still passing, of law and constitutions giving away before the convenient plea of necessity, backed by the strong arm of power, and the South had suffered too much already by the enforcement of laws which had no foundation but might, for any considerations of that character to have swayed their judgment.

The people of New Orleans did only what others would do, and only what was necessary for their self-protection, and it is useless for the Conservative people of the North to found the reason of their defeat in the natural conduct of these men. If capital is to be manufactured against the people of the South, and the policy of the President in the fact of their resorting to extreme measures in self-defence, our political destiny is settled, for a few unprincipled tools of the radical party can, at any time, and almost in any community of the South incite the negro population to acts that will require prompt and vigorous means to prevent. Ignorant of the best means to secure their own welfare, it is most natural that they should follow blindly the lead of those to whom they are indebted for their liberty, little supposing they would be offered as sacrifices for party success or for party hate.

If the President's policy is defeated in the Fall election, let it be placed rather to the vindictive spirit of the Northern people than to any conduct on the part of the South to warrant it. We have, as a people, obeyed the laws, been faithful to our oaths, devoted ourselves zealously to rebuilding our fortunes, and performed our duties as citizens with honest hearts and with honest purposes.

National Politics.

The condition of national politics is indeed complicated, and no effort on our part can do aught to give a healthy tone to the results of the issues already joined, although we are more directly affected than any other people. Whether the political capital manufactured against the South by a partizan use of the New Orleans riot, or bad management on the part of the Conservatives, caused the result in Maine, we are not satisfied. But the fact that we hear so much of the Maine election and so little of that in Vermont, in the latter the Radicals losing more than they gained in the former, and nothing said of several minor but important local elections favorable to the Administration would make it appear as if more energy and enthusiasm characterized the canvass on the part of the Radicals than on the part of the Conservatives.

The proceedings of the Mulatto Convention and the political pilgrimage of some of the more noted of the Southern delegates to the North—the official and bloody programme laid down by the Head Centre of the party at Bedford, Pennsylvania, in his recent speech—the complete somersault of the New York *Herald*; and, withal, the result of the Maine elections give abundant evidence of the resolution of the Radicals, and furnish much ground for their present high hopes of complete success. Yet the recent speeches of the President prove also his unyielding inflexibility. While the general enthusiasm which usually marked his receptions—the harmony with which the Democrats and Conservative Republicans are uniting and preparing for the approaching elections in the Middle and Northwestern States—the distinguished body of Federal soldiers now assembled in convention in perfect accord with the policy of the President—the remarkable political sagacity and universal success which has ever characterized the history of Mr. Johnson as a public man—and, withal, the very hopeful tone of the public men, and the press, in those States where the contest is about to ensue, gives much reason to hope that the destinies of the country may be wrenched from the hands of those who are directing it to rapid and irrevocable destruction.

It may be useless—may probably be unwise for the South to utter a word to encourage her friends who are about to join battle in her behalf and for the good of the common country, but it is barely possible that we can in silence witness a contest, in the result of which we feel and have a greater interest than the combatants themselves. More especially is this difficult to do, when recruits are added to the force of the Radicals, by false representations of the feeling and conduct of our people. Already the near approach of the deciding elections begins to agitate the Southern pulse, and we fear, we notice, on the part of a portion of the press, an unmanly nervousness in view of an unfavorable result. If when the strife is over, and the ground is still held by the forces of Radicalism, our duty in the future as it has been in the past, is plain. Experience has certainly taught us that nothing is to be made by attempting to appease the hatred of our enemies by placing upon our statute books, their nefarious and unconstitutional demands. If we are compelled to do so, let it be done as behooves good citizens, by yielding obedience, honest if unwilling, to law, rather than again from policy appear to embrace what in our hearts we despise. At least, so far as the history of the late war and its termination affect our Constitution and laws, let not this sacred record, which tells of our defeat, establish also our degredation.

Internal Improvements.

The internal improvements of our State progress very slowly, from the simple fact that the resources of the people have been exhausted by the late destructive warfare waged upon Southern soil, and groaning under the burden of taxes imposed upon them they are unable to gain scarcely more than a sustenance. We have many improvements within our borders which yet remain uncompleted, owing principally to the causes enumerated above. The importance of their completion is evident to the mind of every sound reasoning man, and strenuous exertions should be made to carry on the work.

The condition of the number of railroads in active operation prior to the war, has been materially improved, and can but reflect credit upon the officials of those various corporations throughout the State, for the enterprise, industry and perseverance manifested. The transportation of freight by the addition of new machinery and rolling stock which the roads have lately obtained, is rendered no longer difficult, and shipments made are speedily delivered at the point of destination.

We have much hope, however, in the future, if not the victims of further persecution, and once recovered from the shock experienced by our recent unsuccessful struggle, our improvements will progress, which progress will not only extend to those measures already instituted, but to the inauguration of new ones fraught with more beneficial results than we are aware of. Our people being retarded and impeded in their progress thus long, will pursue their course with more earnestness and vigor when once allowed to give free scope to their industry, and the channel of trade which has so long remained dammed up, will prove irresistable, when means and opportunities are obtained for extending its course.

County Bridges.

The measures adopted by the County Court, during its recent session, for the repair and reconstruction of such bridges within the county as have been damaged or totally destroyed, are both judicious and necessary.

The inconvenience which the residents of the county have been subjected to by the destruction of those bridges, has been seriously felt, and their communication with their neighbors seriously interrupted.

On the withdrawal of the Confederate forces from this county, those bridges were destroyed, in some instances by the Confederates, and in others by the Federal forces. It was a result attendant upon war, but the labor of reconstructing them is assumed by the good citizens of our county with scarcely a murmur.

We hope that when these bridges are once more erected, the mail facilities of this section will be much enhanced, and will extend to portions of the county, with which there has been no regular communication by mail since the close of the war.

The Atonement.

Wednesday the business houses of our Jewish fellow-citizens were closed, it being he annual day of Atonement. The day is celebrated all over the Globe in accordance with the divine command contained in Leviticus, chapter XXIII.

And the Lord spake unto Moses saying:

Also, on the 10th day of this seventh month there shall be a day of Atonement; it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord.

And ye shall do no work in that same day; for it is a day of atonement, to make atonement for you before the Lord your God.

For whatsover it be, that shall not be afflicted on that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people.

And whatsoever soul it be, that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people.

You shall do no manner of work; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations, in all your dwellings.

It shall be unto you a Sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls—in the ninth day of the month, at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your Sabbath.

As the name indicates, it is a day of atonement and contrition, and wherever it is strictly observed, in the spirit of the law, its moral effects are incalculable. No enmity, however great, is permitted to outlive that day, every wrong, *after it has been atoned for*, is to be forgiven and forgotten, for only with good will towards all mankind, shall man be permitted to approach the throne of the Almighty, and to ask forgiveness for his sins.

Divine service is kept up during the entire day and the ceremonies observed are grand and imposing.

This annual festival begun on the evening of the 18th and concluded on the evening of the 19th. Speaking of it the *Jewish Messenger* says:

It is a period so solemn and so rigid, involving abstinence from food or drink for full twenty-four hours—a time so heart-stirring and so soul-searching to every member of the house of Israel—it has such a firm hold on the mind of every Jew, be he lax in his religious duties, or strict in his ideas of responsibility to Heaven, that it may well be termed, as it undoubtedly is, a Divine institution.

Proceedings of the County Court.—From the proceedings of the County Court, in session at this place during the past week, we take the following from among the most important:

The committee appointed at the March term of the Court, to contract for the building of a bridge over Long Creek, having reported that the person with whom the contract was made had fulfilled all the conditions expressed therein, the County Trustee was ordered to pay over into his hands $550, the sum agreed to be paid for the fulfillment of said contract.

The Committee appointed to contract for the erection of a bridge over Sills Creek, having reported in like manner and form as above, the County Trustee was ordered to pay into the hands of the person who had fulfilled the contract, the sum of $265.

Ordered by the Court that the Solicitor of the County with Dr. J. F. Simpson, Owen Fennel and Jas. P. Moore, be a committee to investigate the question as to the Ferry or Bridge over the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River, near Hilton, whether the same is a public ferry or bridge, and if so to submit for the consideration of the Court the most suitable plan for providing for the convenience of the citizens of the county desiring to pass at the point indicated.

Committees were also appointed to contract for the repair or reconstruction of the following bridges: Bannerman's Bridge, Union Bridge, Newkirk's Bridge, the Bridge over Hamilton Creek, the Bridge over Green's Mill Pond, and Little Bridge.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee of Finance, during the ensuing year:

John A. Taylor, Stephen D. Wallace, John A. Sanders.

Ordered, by the Court, that the Chairman of this Court, with N. N. Nixon and O. G. Parsley, be appointed a committee in behalf of this County, to submit to the Court at its next term, or at any called session, the details of some appropriate plan for borrowing on the faith of the County, a sum not exceeding $20,000, under the provisions of the Ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance to empower certain Counties to borrow money in certain cases, and for other purposes," ratified the 24th day of June, 1866, for the purpose of establishing a suitable Work House for the use of the County.

The following appropriations were made, and the County Trustee ordered to pay the same out of any money in his hands belonging to the county: To the Clerk of the County Court for extra compensation in making out the tax list for 1866, $100; to Jno. C. Wood and Jno. J. Conoley, $50 each, for taking the tax list for Wilmington District for the year 1866; to County Justices for taking tax lists, $10 each, and the same milage allowed jurors; to the Chairman of the Court $100 per week, while holding Court; to H. A. Bagg, Clerk of the Superior Court, for repairs and fixtures in his office, $200; to F. D. Poisson, Clerk and Master in Equity, for repairs and fixtures in his office, $60.

Albert Croom, freedman, convicted of Larceny, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

Simon Kerr, freedman, convicted of Larceny, was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes on his bare back, and recognized in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

Mitchell Moody, freedman, and Wm. McCarley, white, convicted of Larceny, were sentenced by the Court to receive fifteen lashes, each, on their bare backs, and be committed until fines and costs are paid.

Judgement was suspended by the Court on various freedmen convicted of Larceny, on payment of costs.

New Cotton in Baltimore.

We learn from the Baltimore *Sun* that the first bale of the new crop of cotton reached Baltimore last week by the steamship Ellie Knight from this city. It was shipped by Messrs. Atkinson & Shepperson, and consigned to Messrs. John S. Berry & Co., of Baltimore. The cotton is represented as being a very fine article.

It will be noticed that the first bale of cotton received both at Philadelphia and Baltimore, was from this port, while we were but a few days behind at New York, the first bale having been received there from New Orleans, but a few days before one reached that city from Wilmington.—This not only speaks well for the energy and success of our planters and business men, but gives gratifying evidence of the facilities of our communication with the Northern cities.

Correspondence.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1866.

New Hanover, Co., Sept. 12th, 1866.

Col. Edward D. Hall:

Dear Sir:—We have the honor to inform you that a large meeting of the citizens of this county was held last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Assembly. That meeting, we are happy to say, was harmonious, and manifested a single purpose to select the best men for representatives. In that spirit you were unanimously recommended by the Committee on nominations as a candidate for the Senate, and their report was adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice. As a Committee, appointed for the purpose, we earnestly request you, in the name of the citizens of the county, to accept the nomination, and as individuals we beg to add our personal solicitations.

With much respect,

Your ob't serv'ts,

S. S. SATCHWELL,
SAM'L. J. PERSON,
A. L. PRICE.

Messrs. S. S. Satchwell, Sam'l J. Person and A. L. Price:

Gentlemen:—Your flattering note of the 12th September, conveys to me the information that I had been unanimously recommended in a large public meeting as a fit representative of New Hanover county, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, has been received and precludes the possibility of objection on my part.

If the recommendation of that meeting should be ratified on the 3d Thursday in October, I will promise to devote whatever of ability I may possess to faithfully represent the sentiments of the people of New Hanover county, irrespective of party. With the highest regard,

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

E. D. HALL.

Similar letters were addressed to Messrs. Cowan and McClammy, who were also unanimously selected for seats in the House of Commons. The following are their replies:

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., informing me of my nomination "as a candidate for the House of Commons," from this County.

I was perfectly sincere in the card which I published previous to the meeting of the Convention, declining to become a candidate for re-election, for there are important reasons why I should remain in Wilmington during the coming winter, and I deeply regret that the choice of the Convention did not fall upon some one else. But, as I acknowledge the right of the county, at a time like this, to *command* the services of her citizens, I can not refuse mine. I will, therefore, accept the nomination, and if elected, do what I can to promote her interests, and those of the State.

I beg to return my thanks to the meeting for the confidence which they have reposed in me, and to you, gentlemen, for the terms of your note.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBT H. COWAN.

Messrs. S. S. Satchwell, S. J. Person, A. L. Price.

Scott's Hill, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1866.

Messrs. S. S. Satchwell, S. J. Person, A. L. Price:

Gentlemen: Your note of the 12th, informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the House of Commons by a public meeting of the citizens of the county, has been received. While I regret that the selection had not fallen on some one more competent than myself, nevertheless, I shall cheerfully abide the decision of the citizens of the county.

Please accept my thanks for the flattering manner in which you expressed the wishes of the meeting. With sentiments of high regard,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr.

For the Journal.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.
No. 5.

Messrs. Editors:

I will continue these papers by resuming the subject of pruning the Scuppernong. I stated that I had never seen it practised, and yet we made large crops of grapes, and of excellent quality, without pruning our vines. I do not think the flavor of the fruit could be improved by the most skilful use of the knife, nor by any refinements on the present mode of culture. Yet, being without any actual experience on this head, I merely give this as my opinion, which may, or may not be correct. One thing is certain, it will require only a few years of experiment, carefully conducted, to put that question at rest. Another point, and one upon which European and American wine growers in other sections lay much stress, is *exposure*. Now, so far as my observation and experience warrant me in saying, all that I have found requisite for the Scuppernong to produce a first quality of fruit, is a dry, sandy and open soil.—Its native region is a level country—it has been found to flourish well in situations of that kind; and all that I deem important as to exposure, or situation, suitable for a Scuppernong vineyard, is that it should shed water freely, and as fast as it falls upon it. The vine does not produce grapes of the best flavor in a stiff wet soil; and, indeed, if it did, it would form an anomaly among wine grapes, all of which require either a naturally dry, or else a drained soil to bring their fruit to perfection. Yet those who know the country I am treating of will agree that hills were not much used in finishing off Eastern North Carolina; and I conclude, therefore, that just such a level country, and a soil sufficiently dry, where nature first placed this vine, is all it demands to perfect its fruit. The higher portions of our sound regions, bluff banks along our rivers, as the Tar, Neuse, Roanoke and Cape Fear, or the more elevated pine country, even those unfortunate "pine barrens," I would pronounce most eligible sites for Scuppernong vineyards. Certainly, a vineyard in most of such situations might require some fertilizer to help it, of one or the other kind before alluded to. But then, let me ask what European vineyard, whether on the Rhine, or in the vine districts of Burgundy or Champagne, does not receive its annual supply of bone dust, or superphosphate, or some other calcareous manure. In most of the country adapted to the Scuppernong, marl or sea-shells would be easily accessible; and, as I have above observed, no better manure for the Scuppernong can be found than these last named fertilizers.—Even in this generally flat country, hills may be found of considerable elevation, quite sufficient, at any rate, to afford a sub-soil, amply drained, and fit for a vineyard. The Cape Fear furnishes, along its banks, many such elevations, and so, I presume, do the Neuse, Tar, Roanoke, Chowan and the other rivers of these parts. And if experience should demonstrate *these* to be the most eligible sites for vineyards, I am sure this section can afford a sufficiency of them to supply the immense demand. And if other well-drained soil, such as can be had in any quantity throughout the Eastern counties, is elevated enough for a Scuppernong vineyard, which my own experience in this matter enables me confidently to assert, and which almost every one's observation will confirm, then nature has been specially kind to North Carolina in conferring upon her the gift of a grape of rare excellence, and supplying a soil suited to its production to an almost unlimited extent. Further, beyond the boundries of the State, both North and South, in all that sandy country southward to near Florida, and northward at least as far up as the latitude of Richmond, can be found locations in abundance adapted to the cultivation of Scuppernong vineyards. It is useless to enlarge further on this point; for any one at all acquainted with the region of country under consideration is well aware that a proper soil and climate can be had to almost any extent desired—enough at least, to furnish wine of this grape sufficient to supply the demand of all North America, and I care not how much of Europe besides. Thus much as to soil, climate, manures and mode of cultivating your Scuppernong vineyards. In my next I wish to detail the process of making wine, and direct attention in particular to its effervescing qualities, which will eventually designate the Scuppernong as the Champagne grape of this continent. And if all these rare qualities, found combined in one grape, and that grape constituting our principal fruit throughout all this section, do not offer inducements to cultivate it extensively, or as Dr. Jackson above quoted says: "for planting vineyards of this vine, and manufacturing the wine on a large scale," I confess I know of nothing that can be urged which would have that effect.—Then one of nature's choicest gifts for our advantage, will be contemned and neglected.

Your ob't serv't,

A. J. BUTNER.

Whiteville, N. C.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.
No. 6.

Messrs. Editors:

In my last communication I stated that I would next describe the process of making wine, and also alluded to the fact that the Scuppernong has a natural tendency to effervesce. And this tendency is not a matter of theory or inference, but a characteristic of it, which I have convinced myself of by repeated experiments. Indeed, I have made bottles of sparkling Scuppernong which, as effervescing wine, were pronounced equal to any thing produced in France, or elsewhere. Owing, perhaps, to unskillfulness or inexperience in the management of the wine, much of it was lost by its bursting the bottles. But the result was such as to warrant the conclusion that the expertness and skill of a practiced champagne-maker were all that was requisite to insure a sparkling wine of the first quality.

I have not undertaken the experiment on a large scale since, as I could not afford the loss of 33⅓ per cent. of my wine, and then obtain an article not properly cleared of dregs, and therefore not capable of transportation. The same grape will yield a still wine of the best quality. When this has become old, and thus acquired mellowness and color, I think you may risk a comparison with any wine I know of. And now for the process of making it:

First, pick your grapes fully ripened, and suffer none but such to enter your wine-press. Let me insist upon it, that you attend to this matter with the strictest care. The more thoroughly ripened your fruit, the better it will be for your purpose. As to that piece of foppery, about detecting the introduction of 2 or 3 or even half a dozen unripe grapes in a barrel of wine, (at any rate of Scuppernong wine,) I think it simply a ridiculous pretence. Yet, be assured of the fact, that green grapes do not yield a rich juice suitable for a fine wine, any more than unripe apples will make a cider of good body and flavor. Therefore let me repeat, have none but fully matured grapes brought to your wine-press. Mash your fruit with a roller-machine, or any other contrivance *made of wood*, which does not crush the seeds, press out the juice, and add from 1½ to 2 lbs. of good loaf sugar per gallon to the *must* immediately, and you will have a luscious, sweet wine, warranted to keep in any climate, and if you are resolute enough to make the experiment, for any number of years. The matter of using sugar I do not, by any means, consider the perfection of wine making: for grape brandy would, and does answer the purpose fully as well, and I do not doubt makes a wine of superior flavor, as, in that case, no foreign taste has been added to the juice, which cane sugar invariably, to some slight degree, must do. But without either sugar or brandy, I have not, thus far, been able to make a palatable wine. With proper management, I do not hesitate to say, I think a less quantity of sugar would save your wine, but how much less, I am unable, from any experience of my own, to determine.

I know that a good and sufficiently strong wine may be made with 1½ lbs. of sugar, and I am not prepared to say but even less than that will eventually be found to answer the purpose. However, this is a matter for investigation in the wine-makers' profession, and one that can be satisfactorily decided only by a series of scientific and intelligently conducted experiments. Such will finally be made, and the result will be, that we shall deliver a wine made of our Scuppernong grape, equal to the choicest brands of sweet wines sent to this country from Hungary, Spain or Italy. That a grape so rich in aroma, and in all the qualities which constitute a first rate wine, when fully matured, and the juice properly treated, should not turn out a superb article is impossible; for there is ample experience to prove it. Yet, whether sugar, or brandy made of the Scuppernong itself should be added to the *must*, experience alone can decide. However, permit me to add a slight hint of what may be done. Suppose you take the juice, or *must*, as it is called, turn it into large, oaken fermenting tuns, and just as you discover that the yeast, which will float on the top of the liquor, begins to separate and crack up previous to precipitating, you draw off your new wine, and put it into clean, fumigated casks, adding a small portion of good Scuppernong brandy; and would not this process furnish a wine richly flavored with the aroma of the grape, and of sufficient sweetness, without the introduction of any sugar at all? This, I am sure, can be done; and if some one who may chance to read this article, would favor us with the items of the process necessary for a successful experiment, he would render no small service to the public. As I am upon the subject of managing the *must* as it comes from the press, let me say a word about the barrels suitable for its reception to ferment in, and for finishing your wine. They *must* be of oak, hooped with wood, and if possible, no iron should ever be put round them. The new barrel should be well soaked in water for some days, (even a week or more) previous to using it, in order to destroy the oaky taste of the wood, and afterwards fumigated with a sulphur match, which is thus made: Take a strip of cloth about an inch and a half wide and run it through a ladle full of melted roll-sulpher; cut it into sizes of a finger's length, and with a wire or split [illegible] your barrel before the first drop of the soaking [illegible] This process will counteract all tendency in your new wine to [illegible] fermentation, and never in the least affect the flavor of your wine. And whenever you rack off your vintage into new barrels, or old ones, that have been in use before, they should be thus treated. In short, whenever you change your wine into other barrels, let them always be treated as above described. I have been somewhat particular upon this subject, but its importance to the wine-maker will be a sufficient apology.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

A. J. BUTNER.

Whiteville, N. C.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.
No. 7.

Messrs. Editors:

In my last number I gave the process of making wine, and put it into barrels, after suitable preparation by sulphuring. I will now proceed to the further treatment of the wine.

In the next spring after it has been laid down in your cellar, (for a cellar is indispensable to the wine-maker,) say on some clear, bracing day in January, rack it off into barrels, previously fumigated as above described. Do not pour the dregs into your new barrel, as your object now is, to clear and fine your wines. Therefore, as soon as you observe the wine you are racking off becoming turbid, stop drawing. Fill the barrel well up to the bung, and keep it full to that point all the ensuing summer. About the time the Scuppernong vine puts out its leaves, and the warm weather of spring has set in, you will observe a new fermentation in your wine by a crackling and slightly hissing sound in the barrel. This need not alarm or surprise you; for it takes place with all new wines, and not only does them no injury, but tends to perfect and mellow them during the coming summer. You may even detect another fermentation the spring after this—all of which is perfectly natural, and results in maturing and strengthening your wine—a most important item before you throw the wine into market. However, this second fermentation will subside in a very short time, when the wine will become quiet, and commence perceptibly to improve in flavor and color. Your cellar, all the time, should be dry and as sweet as lime and cleanliness can render it. And here let me observe once more, that without having a cellar, the wine-maker has not supplied himself with all the requisites for his business. I stated in a previous paper, and may, perhaps, be indulged in a little repetition, as my object is to have wine properly made, that by the addition of sugar in the quantities above given, a superior and very sweet Scuppernong could be produced, and also, that, by adding a small per cent. of brandy, the same end might be attained; and that this last appeared to me to be the preferable method, for the reason that in this way no foreign flavor would be added to the wine, and no taste but that of Scuppernong grapes would ever be detected in it. But let me beseech you, and all wine-makers, as you respect your duty toward one of the choicest favors of Providence, do not murder your juice by the introduction of apple brandy or miserable bourbon or corn whisky. It is this last horrible outrage, that has deteriorated the qualities of our generous Scuppernong, and caused it to be "*evil spoken of*"; and I here enter against it, evermore, my most solem protest and denunciation.

If you use spirits of any sort, let it be Brandy made out of the pomace of Scuppernong grapes, after you have done with them at the press, and which can be used most profitably for that purpose. Throw the whole mass up into hogsheads, or a number of barrels unheaded, and after a time, all the juice they contain will collect at the bottom, and may be easily drawn off. When it has fermented to the proper degree, distill it carefully, as you would cider or apple-pomace, and you will obtain a Brandy with the Scuppernong flavor, which age will render equal to any grape brandy you have ever sampled. Add this to your new wine, before it has gone into fermentation, that is, as soon as it comes from the press, in such quantity as experience shall demonstrate to be sufficient, and you can certainly make a still Scuppernong to which age will give an aroma not surpassed by that of any other wine. Nor will it require a very large addition of brandy to check the fermentation of your wine, so as to keep it sweet, and turn out a finely-flavored and luscious article. I cannot but believe this will be the process finally adopted to obtain sweet Scuppernong wine of the still kind, and of the finest flavor. For sparkling wine, sugar must be added, as it is in the manufacture of French Champagne. Indeed, if wine sugared as heretofore directed, be bottled in the Spring after it is made and laid down on the side so that none of the gas can escape, it will effervesce whenever it is opened.

But the proper treatment of this last kind of wine in the bottle, viz: to clear it of the dregs precipitated during its fermentation, will demand the skill and nice manipulation of a trained Champagne maker. And when vineyards have been planted on a large scale, as I trust they will be ere long, *he* is the operator who will have to be introduced, or your Champagne will probably always hold sediment in the bottle, and thus become muddy during transportation to market. Such skill as his will be required to clear the wine in your bottle by discharging the lees according to a process well understood in all Champagne cellars. It is useless to detail the mode of treatment in these papers; all I would impress upon the manufacturer of sparkling Scuppernong is this, to get a practised Frenchman into his cellar, and commit the management of that kind of wine to *him*. If the vineyard be an extensive one, as it ought to be, he will be well able to undergo the expense, and thus have his work done to perfection.

Finally this will, of course, be done and then we shall drink sparkling wines from our own cellars, made of pure grape juice, and shall find a market among the appreciative all over the wide extent of this country, and perhaps compete in other markets with whatever the Champagne districts of France, or any other part of Europe may deliver as their finest products in that line. This may, perhaps, seem to be an extravagant enigum; but nevertheless true, and experience will prove it true. I have now accomplished all I intended in these articles, have shown where, and how to plant your Scuppernong vineyard, and the management of it; how to make good wines, both still and sparkling; and this done, my task is completed. Of course, it is not in my power more than to convince any one that it may be profitable to embark in this business. But if a faithful account of the whole art of wine-making, and its importance in a pecuniary point of view, can supply any stimulus, I shall be able to believe that I have contributed my share towards encouraging so important a branch of industry in North Carolina. And with this conviction, I here close these papers, and subscribe myself, once more,

Your ob't serv't,

A. J. BUTNER

Whiteville, N. C.

A Wonderful Animal.—A western paper publishes the following notice:

"Lost or strade from the scriber a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a she goat."

The Maine Election.

The gain on their former majority by the Radicals of Maine, has produced considerable excitement in the political world. The New York *World* attaches but little importance to it from the fact that the gain was in New England, of which the *World* expects nothing. It looks for different results in the great Central and Western States.

The New York *Herald*, however, is completely vanquished by the unexpected result, and makes haste to set its sails to what it considers the popular breeze. It declares in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and the Congressional programme generally, and calls upon the President to adopt it. It predicts unbroken defeat to the Conservatives in the autumn elections, and the certain triumph of the anti-administration party. The following extract will show the new position of that time-serving sheet,—which, curiously enough, in its very next article, attacks Mr. Raymond for being a "trimmer:"

From the elections which have occurred since the Constitutional amendment was adopted by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, we are satisfied that that amendment is to become the basis of Southern restoration—that it will carry and be carried by all the Northern State elections yet to come, and that with New Jersey leading off it will be ratified by them all and become part and parcel of the supreme law of the land. Nor have we any fear of the consequences. There is nothing, after all, so very objectionable in this amendment—nothing which President Johnson himself has not, at one time or another, recommended to some Southern State or to Congress, and nothing upon which there should have been a disagreement between the President and Congress.

This amendment is the reconstruction plan and platform of Congress, and there is no good reason, we say, why it should not have been adopted also by the President, inasmuch as he stands committed in some shape to all its provisions. It is not the platform of Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, or any of the noisy Radicals of Congress.—They can do nothing. It was adopted against their remonstrances and in spite of their threats. It embodies substantially, in fact, the President's original programme, and if carried in these coming Oct. and Nov. elections—as we predict it will be, from Massachusetts and New York westward—we trust that the Administration, in deference to the will of the people, will come back to it.—Why not? Surely this amendment engrafted upon the Constitution will be amply sufficient for the restoration of the Union, internal peace, sectional harmony, and the security of the Government and treasury, for many generations to come, against all disturbing factions of either section. Parson Brownlow, in leading off with the State of Tennessee for the ratification, has shown that a good thing may be done by a bad man for a bad motive; but that Tennessee should thus lead off for this amendment is a very remarkable and significant fact—that New Jersey should next follow is almost as strange; but from good or bad designs, thus started, the amendment will surely go through.

The President's quarrel and rupture with Congress was an unfortunate mistake. From recent events, South and North, it is clear that it will prove a fatal blunder to his administration, unless he abandons it as the issue before the people.

Meeting of the Governors—Is There Not Revolution Ahead?

[From the New York Herald of Saturday.]

The secret conclave of the Radical Governors of the Northern States in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significant and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the *Herald* gave the public the benefit of that on Wednesday last. But we have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro suffrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this conclave. It is understood that a revolutionary programme was entertained looking to future political contingencies—that is, to prepare arms and efficient armed State organizations for a conflict with the Conservatives, and possibly with the President, in the event of the Radicals being in danger of losing their power through the result of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a dangerous party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Governor Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President and to place Ben Wade or some other violent Jacobin in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the militia of the States.

Eleven Governors of States, besides ex-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin club. The violent declamations of the miserable firebrands, male and female, black and white, in the Convention and at public meetings in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is far different with the secret meeting of a body of men who have the executive power of eleven Northern States in their hands.

There is danger ahead, and it behooves the Conservative masses of the North to look to it. As to the South, there is no danger there. The people of that section have experienced the horrors of civil war to such a degree and are so thoroughly subdued that they will not try rebellion again. The danger is at home. We may have, before we are aware of it, a bloody civil war in every State, county and city of the North.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN BOSTON—HE INTENDS TO PRECIPITATE CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—*Boston, Sept.* 12.—The "Southern Loyalists" from the Philadelphia Convention had a reception this evening.

Horace Maynard advocated the perpetual exclusion from political power of all who voluntarily participated in the rebellion.

Governor Brownlow spoke of a convention of rebels and copperheads that is to meet at Nashville to overthrow the State government. He had notified Seward of this convention, but he had replied in a sneering and contemptuous letter, which the speaker would shortly publish to the world. However, he would call an extra session of his Legislature, and would meet that convention, in their efforts to overthrow his government, fully armed. He had already applied to a Governor of a Northern State for ten thousand arms, and backed by thirty thousand boys in blue, he had no fear of the result, unless the federal government sent down its troops, led by a copperhead general, if such could be found. He concluded by declaring that the hope of the South was in the elections of the North, and he conjured the citizens that if two Radicals were before them as candidates, to vote for the one that was most radical.

UNITED STATES COURT IN GEORGIA.—The first United States District Court in Northern Georgia since the close of the war was held at Atlanta on Wednesday last, Judge Erskine presiding. The members of the bar passed a resolution pledging themselves to sustain the Court in vindicating the majesty of the laws, and promising Judge Wayne a cordial support when he visits Savannah in November.

ADVERTISING HIGH.—A tipsy loafer mistook a globe lamp with letters on it for the queen of night. "I am blessed," said he, "if somebody, hain't stuck an advertisement on the moon!"

STATE NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.—J. W. Burton, Esq., of Rockingham, is a candidate for the Senate in that County, without opposition as yet. Mr. Burton was a member of the last House of Commons, and made an efficient representative.

We are glad to learn that F. E. Shober, Esq., is a candidate for re-electiod in the Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DISTRESSING.—We learn that a few days ago, at a large wedding which took place in Person county owing to the preparation of custard, &c., in brass kettles, or from some other cause, a number of persons were made sick, some seriously, and it is reported that some have died. His Honor, Judge Reade, attended the wedding, and we regret to learn that he was considerably indisposed for several days, but is now well. We state the particulars as we hear them. *Raleigh Sentinel.*

COUNTY CONVICTS.—A number of persons are imprisoned in our County jail convicted of misdemeanors. The expense to the County is considerable. It is possible they will soon be imployed in fitting up the grounds and fences of the County Work House. It has also been suggested to us, that the public roads of the County, and the streets of the city, would afford proper abor for them.—*Raleigh Sentinel 15th.*

Major Pollock B. Lee, a well-known member of the Memphis Bar, died in that city a few days ago. He was a native of North Carolina, and aged about thirty-five years. Major Lee was at one time on the staff of General J. E. Johnston.

COUNTY COURT.—The September term of the Craven County Court closed its session last evening, but did not near get through with the business before it. The State docket consumed about all the week except what little time was devoted to the appointment of Administrators and Guardians.

On yesterday, three negroes were publicly whipped, who were convicted by the court of stealing, and one of said party, we learn is to have the dose repeated on to-morrow.

There was quite an important case tried on yesterday, in which Tony Fisher was prosecuted for setting fire to the store of Joe Fowle. The case was very ably conducted, Jno. N. Washington, Major Jno. Hughes and A. S. Seymour, for the prosecution, and Hon. C. C. Clark and Alexander Justice for the defence. The defendant was convicted, but appealed to the Superior Court.—*Newbern Times, 16th.*

FORSYTHE COUNTY.—A Convention in this county recently nominated Capt. P. A. Wilson. and E. B. Teague, Esq., for the Commons. We do not know Capt. Wilson's present political *status*. He is a most worthy citizen, and we cannot believe that he will support the radical party in Congress against the President. We think we can safely say that he is a conservative—that he occupies a middle ground between the two extremes, that he is in favor of the President's policy and favors the re-election of Governor Worth. E. B. Teague is an opened and avowed radical. He boldy takes ground in favor of Congress and against the President's policy. He figured extensively in the meeting which sent Capt. Tourgee to the Philadelphia Radical Convention, and we suppose he will oppose the re-election of Gov. Worth. Will the people of Forsythe elect a man of his poltical principles to the Legislature? We do not believe that they will.

Charles Teague and John D. Waddell, Esqrs., are independent conservative candidates. Mr. Waddell is a stranger to us. Charles Teague was a member of the last House of Commons. He was a consistent Union man, but warmly sustains the President's policy. He also advocates the reelection of Gov. Worth. We wish him success against the Radical, E. B. Teague.

Colonel J. M. Covington and James E. Matthews, are candidates for the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Stokes and Forsythe. They are both conservatives. Both have had some experience in legislation, and either will make a good Senator.

Salisbury Banner, 15th *Sept.*, 1866.

THE CANVASS.—The canvass for the Legislature in this county has commenced.—The only candidates for the Commons thus far are Dr. I. W. Jones, Capt. Wm. H. Crawford and John K. Graham, Esq. R. F. Johnson, of Davie County, is a candidate for the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Rowan and Davie. F. E. Shober, Esq., of this place is also understood to be a candidate for the Senate, we believe. Upon the great political issues of the day, these gentlemen all agree. They are all for Gov. Worth, and they all sustain the policy of President Johnson.

Whether there will be any other candidates for the Commons in this county we are not informed. We have heard it intimated that there would be others, but we think it doubtful.

Salisbury Banner, Sept. 15th, 1866.

COUNTY COURT.—Forsyth County Court was in session during the whole of last week, adjourning Saturday noon. Most of the cases on docket were of not much interest to the public.

Three negroes were sentenced to the whipping post for theft; two for horse stealing, and one, we believe for sheep or wool stealing.—*Salem Press, 14th.*

THE JUJUBE TREE.—We saw the other day the fruit of the jujube tree (*rhamnus zizyphus.*) It is chestnut brown and about the size of a small plum, and has a dry, pleasant, agreeable taste. The pit is hard like the date seed, of similar size, but pointed at each end.

This is the fruit used in pectoral decoctions, and to make the true jujube paste of commerce.

The jujube tree stands the climate of North Carolina very well. The two shrubs or small trees of our neighbor's are about ten feet in height, and are growing out in the open garden, and are filled with jujube plums just ripening. It resembles a young honey-pod locust in foliage, but more glossy in the leaf. The tree blooms late, and is not injured by the cold nights of spring, when the peach, pear, apple and plum that bud sooner are killed in the bloom, or shortly thereafter by the April frosts. The fruit ripens in September; and was a curiosity to us, for we were not aware there were any trees of the jujube growing in the country. *Raleigh Standard.*

FOUND DEAD.—Thos. Thomas was found dead yesterday within a short distance of Moses Peelers' with whom he was boarding. Mr. Thomas was an Englishman, in the last stage of consumption, and had walked out a short distance from his boarding house, was attacked with hemorage, and, it is thought, soon expired. He was a member of the Rowan Artillery during the war. He leaves no family.

Salisbury Banner, 15th inst.

THE CORN CROPS.—Since the recent rains the prospect for the corn crop in this region has very much improved.

Salem Press, 14th.

ALMOST ANOTHER FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeding from the accidental burning of some rosin, at the Gas Works, which, however, was speedily extinguished. The want of gas last night was in consequence of the vast extent of ground burned over in the Great Fire, it being impossible to stop the openings in the gas pipes, on account of the intense heat.—*Newbern Commercial.*

A RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—There will be a meeting to-day at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in this city, of Committees from the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Railroad companies, and the city of Raleigh, with a committee of the stockholders in the Chatham Railroad company, the object of which is to revive the affairs of the latter road, by adopting measures for increasing its stock and recommencing the work of putting it in running order. It is contemplated, we learn, to scale the present stock to the present real value, and thus provide for others to come in on an equal footing. We hope the deliberations of the conference may result in the adoption of a feasible plan for finishing up the work on this important road.—*Raleigh Index, 17th inst.*

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.—We spent an hour pleasantly at this institution to-day, and under the guidance of the worthy principal, Mr. W. J. Palmer, obtained a very fair inside view of it. There are at present between sixty and seventy pupils, with the certainty of a large increase. Not only are the educational departments in full operation, but the mechanical branches, broom factory and shoe making, have been resumed.

One of the young ladies, a mute, wrote on a large slate, in a neat round hand, original sentences, and their arrangement showed correct apprehension of grammar as well as facility of composition. Indeed, the system of instruction appears to be as complete as it is possible to make it. The proficiency of the scholars is in the highest degree complimentary to Mr. P. and his corps of assistants.—*Raleigh Progress.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN RALEIGH.—We are gratified to learn that Col. Wm. E. Anderson, Superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School in this city, has in hand funds sufficient for building a neat Sunday School room, on the Church lot, and that the work will be immediately commenced. Part of the funds are the proceeds of a Fair gotten up by the ladies for that purpose last Spring. The building is to be finished by Christmas.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Trustees of this College met in Charlotte, on the 12th inst. The resignation of the President, Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, was accepted. He goes to Lexington, Va., as a Professor in Washington College. The Board determined to re-organize the Faculty and to reinvigorate the institution. Prof. Richardson, of the University of Mississippi, was elected Professor of Latin and Greek, and Prof. J. M. Anderson Professor of Belles Lettres.

CARTERET COUNTY.—At a meeting of the friends of President Johnson's policy, held at Newport, Carteret county, John M. Perry, Esq., was nominated as a candidate for the House of Commons. The choice of Senator for the district of Jones and Carteret, belonging by arrangement to Jones county, the meeting suggested the name of T. J. Whitaker, of Jones, for Senator.—These are excellent nominations. Mr. Perry is a young man of fine abilities and high character, and would make a capital representative.

COMMISSIONED.—Gov. Worth, in accordance with an act of the legislature, this morning caused commissions to be issued to Robert Bingham as major and professor in the Bingham school, and John N. Norwood as captain and professor in the same institution.

The Fair at Henderson, which is to come off on the 17th, 18th and 19th prox., promises to be sucessful and attractive. It is unfortunate that one of the days should conflict with the general elections throughout the State, but the crowd in attendance on the other two will probably be large and imposing. We have been furnished with the list of premiums arranged for the Fair, which, considering the exigenchies of the times is in every respect liberal.

Important to the Iron Interests of the United States.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, under date of August 27, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, states that he was present at Nottingham on the reading of a paper before the British Association on the conversion of melted cast iron into steel by the pneumatic process. A discussion followed, which was participated in by Mr. Bessemer and other gentlemen. Consul Abbot further says that he called the attention of Mr. Bessemer to what has been stated by his opponent to be a defect in his mode of converting iron into steel, namely, that when large masses of melted iron, amounting to from three to twelve tons, are converted into steel, it does not become homogeneous.

Mr. Bessemer partly admitted the force of the objection, but stated that in the works near London an improvement has recently been made by which, after the introduction of the Spiegel Eisen, the whole is stirred up by arms fitted to a revolving cylinder. He also stated that the iron of the United States which he has seen was peculiarly adapted to the manfacture of steel by his process. In England only the very best iron can be used for this purpose, and that which is most free from foreign substances, especially sulphur and phosphorus. The iron which is chiefly used in the Bessemer Works are varieties of red hematite, the best of which is found on Morecambe Bay, near Furness Abbey. Consul Abbot closes by saying: "Valuable as is the invention of Mr. Bessemer, I cannot recommend it to American manufacturers unless they make use, in the process, of the very best pig iron, and that which is comparatively free from sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities."

The following is an abstract of the remarks of Mr. Bessemer, alluded to in the communication of Consul Abbot: Before the introduction of his process the entire production of steel in Great Britain was one thousand tons per week, and now there was machinery for the production, on his process alone, of five thousand tons in the same period. One of the most valuable purposes to which his steel was applied was the construction of locomotive engines and rails. Where iron had been worn out in a few months, steel rails had been in constant use for four years, at the end of which time the first side was still in use. At Camden Town there was a portion of railway over which an immense amount of traffic passed. An iron rail and a Bessemer steel rail were placed opposite each other, and when the iron rail had been changed seventeen times the steel rail was still not worn.

The Bessemer steel was also valuable for the manufacture of tires, the construction of ordnance, shafts for marine engines, cranks and notably for the cranks of locomotives; indeed there was scarcely any purpose for which malleable iron was formerly used that steel could not now be employed. A yard of the Camden Town rail, to which he had referred, was sent to Sheffield to be made into round bars, and came out of the rolling mill in beautiful black bars, three-eighths, five-eighths, and three-quarter inches in diameter, and were not worth less than £18 per ton, the cost of conversion being less than £2 per ton. In regard to the price of steel, Mr. Bessemer said that firms that had expended immense sums in plans and machinery desired at first as large a return as possible for their outlay, but when manufacturers had been remunerated for their first large outlay they would be more reasonable in their demands.

The price of cast steel in Sheffield for the lowest purposes, such as making shovels, Mr. Bessemer said was £36 to £40 per ton, and the better kinds cost from £50 to £80, accordring to the reputation of the maker; but at this time thousands of tons were being sold at £13 per ton.

From the Newbern Times—Extra—Sept. 16—4 A. M.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION—FEARFUL LOSS OF PROPERTY—CASUALTIES—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—ITS EXTENT—PROBABLE LOSS—FIREMEN, &c., &c., &c.—A terrible fire broke out this morning at the furniture store of C. A. Nelson & Co., on Middle street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, about 1 o'clock, and rapidly spread right and left, until both sides of the street, from Broad to Pollok, were in a light flame, and now lie in ashes. The vacant lot between Stevenson's corner and the brick building occupied now by Robbins & Co., checked the fire in that direction, but it swept down to Pollok, and turning Dissosway's old corner swept everything up Pollok street to the residence of Wm. G. Hall, Esq., which building is now being blown up, three heavy explosions having taken place since we commenced this writing, so that the entire block facing Middle and Pollok streets, from Stevenson's corner round to the Railroad, may be considered a complete loss, and all that portion of Middle street, from the Episcopal Church square up to the old Court House corner.

Nothing but the most extraordinary efforts of the fire department saved the entire block on the South side of Pollok, between Middle and Hancock, which, had it caught, would have communicated to the block bounded by Middle and Craven and Pollok, and South Front, and thus swept out the entire business portion of the city. So that, to arrive at a just estimate of the services of the fire departments on this occasion, it is only necessary to estimate the value of four entire squares of the business part of our city, for without it no human effort could have staid the ravages of the devouring element until it had swept down to the waters edge. Our whole male population was on the street, and all did what they could. The tops of the houses, in the vicinity of the fire, were covered by citizens who by wetting blankets, extinguishing sparks, and extraordinary exertions in various ways, rendered incalculable services.

The fire was so sudden and spread so rapidly that Mr. Nelson and family, who resided on the second floor of his store were compelled to jump from a second story window in order to save their lives, in doing which two female members were slightly injured. We heard of one other lady getting a limb broken by a similar process but did not learn the name, and several persons were more or less injured by explosions and otherwise, but fortunately we have heard of no lives lost.

The losses by the fire, of course, cannot be estimated, but cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, and may be more. We could not ascertain, but our impression is that very few goods or other property were saved.—By the extraordinary efforts of Capt. R. A. Shotwell, assisted by the corps of Gaston House waiters, saved nearly or quite all of the stock of Henry W. Jones & Co., on Middle street, but as a general thing, we think nearly everything was consumed.

This calamity will fall heavily upon many of our citizens who had just began to recuperate from losses heretofore sustained, and to get into a condition to live.

We suppose the losses in many instances were covered partially or wholly by insurance, but to what extent we have, as yet, no means of knowing.

THE RECENT FIRE IN NEWBERN.—We take the following account of the fire in Newbern from the *Commercial*, which occurred on Sunday morning, the 16th inst., being additional information to that published above:

Four squares of the business centre, the very heart of our beautiful city, are a broad expanse of smoking ruins.

That this devilish deed, was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, admits of no question. At the request of the City Council, His Honor Mayor Washington, has offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of such party or parties, and has called a meeting of the citizens of Newbern, at the Theatre to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take such measures as may be thought advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the appalling disaster. The Church yard of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) was blocked up at day-light this morning, by the houseless and homeless, and rescued property.

Robbins & Co.'s store on Broad street, was in great danger at one time, but was saved from the fact, of their having a reservoir in the rear of their premises, and through the exertion of the proprietors, and their employees and neighbors.

Nathan Tisdale, Depyty Sheriff, was slightly injured, by falling through a burning roof on Pollok street.

We noticed innumerable instances of daring courage and bravery on the part of our firemen and citizens, but where all achieved so much, it would be invidious to particularize. We append a list of the losses by the principal sufferers, as far as we are able to ascertain, up to the time of our going to press. The total amount will not fall short of $300,000.

C. A. Nelson—Furniture Store. Loss, $7,000, insured for $3,000

J. S. Stevenson & Bro.—two buildings, Dry Goods Stores. Loss, $20,000.

John Hume, one building. Loss, $4,000.

John McCormick buildings. Total loss, $10,000, small insurance.

Leopold Baer, Dry Goods Store. Total loss, $25,000.

H. & B. Emanuel, Dry Goods and Clothing. Total loss, $30,000.

G. A. Haskell, one building. Loss, $800.

McNamara & O'Connor—Saloon & Restaurant, Loss, $1,000.

Henry W. Jones & Co.—Dry Goods.—Saved all their stock. The building was owned by Dr. Disosway.

John J. Schillinger—Lager Beer Saloon, (two buildings.) Loss, $10,000. Insured for $3,900.

E. H. Lawlor—Dry Goods and Groceries. Loss, $10,000. No insurance.

E. Montanus—Cigar and Tobacco. Loss, $1,200.

Dr. I. Disosway—Banker and Broker.—Loss $25,000. Was offered $15,000 in gold, three days ago for his four buildings.

John Dilworth—Auction House. Loss, $6,000. No insurance.

Hancock & Brothers—Loss, $1,000. Lost nearly all their stock.

Sarah Oxley—Grocery store. Loss, $5,000. No insurance.

A. G. Hubbard—Attorney at Law. Loss, $3,900. Insured $3,000.

Dr. Boyd's Property—Loss, $2,000.

Louis Webb—House and office. Loss, $3,000.

Mrs. H. C. Jones—Building. Loss, $1,000.

Robert Green—Barber. Loss, $1,000.

John Good—Barber. Loss, $750.

Capt. Mowers—Livery Stable. Saved most all his stock. Loss, $1,000.

S. Bangert—Loss, $3,000. Insured $2,000.

Wm. Kellett—Tin Ware Manufacturer. Loss $2,000. Saved but little of his stock.

Max. Asher—Dry Goods. Loss, $500.—Stock nearly all saved.

The private buildings on Pollock between Hancock and Middle, were all destroyed. The total loss is about $15,000. The residences of S. Tattle and Milton Coles, Esq., were badly scorched and in great peril, as also the the dwelling of C. C. Clarke, Esq. E. Hubbs, Esq., of Hubbs & Bro., had his face badly burned while firing a train of gunpowder.

Mr. Demetrius Carver was injured while rescuing a child from a burning building. As an instance of the spirit of enterprise, Dr. Disosway will commence rebuilding with brick to-day on his ground, corner of Pollock and Middle streets.

Sarah Oxley, whose store was burned on Broad street, sustained a loss of $5,000.—Her store which was built about two years since, when building material was very high, cost $4,000. Her stock of goods worth $1,000, were all stolen in being removed from the building. Her furniture saved was about half destroyed in the same way. She was not insured, and as she loses all she possesses in the world, it being the second time that she has been burned out, her case is a peculiarly hard one which entitles her to the sympathy of this community, where she has always lived and maintained a good character, and has many friends among all classes.

It is surprising that in this wide spread devastation no lives are known to have been lost.

The total amount of insurance on the property destroyed is less than $75,000.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland—Adoption of Resolutins—Letter from General Forest and other Confederate Officers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—Noon.

The Convention adjourned last night. General Gordon Granger was President. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation, endorsing the Philadelphia Convention of August 14th, and declaring the object of the soldiers in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity and equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authority of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, or in the East or the West, they will take up arms to maintain the Union.

A dispatch from Memphis, signed by General Forrest and other ex-Confederate officers, was read, expressing their sympathy with the purposes of the Convention, and declaring that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of States, and of the United States, to the soldiers of the Union, and on our part we pledge security of life, person and property, and freedom of speech and opinion to all. A suitable answer was returned.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Noon.

Gold 145½. Cotton stronger and unchanged—sales to-day of 10 bales; sales for the week 17,000 bales. Sterling Exchange quiet at 7½ per cent. premium for sixty days. Flour drooping. Wheat drooping. Pork heavy at $33 12. Lard dull.—Coupons of '68, 130; do. of '81, 111½; do. of '62, 111½; do. of '64, 108½. Treasuries 106. Ten-forties 99½. Carolina new bonds 64½.

OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 19th.

Wendell Phillips has been nominated for Congress by the workingmen of the third district.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19th.

The Legislature in joint session to-day elected Mr. Cattell, U. S. Senator—forty-four Radicals voting. The Democrats refused to participate in the proceedings, and the Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

Gold 145½. Coupons of '62, 111. Treasuries 106; N. C. sixes ex-Coupons 64½. Cotton very strong—sales of 3500 bales; [no quotations given, but it is presumed to be at last figures which were 35@37 cents.] Flour is drooping. Wheat is firmer. Pork is heavy, with sales at $33 06. Lard is quiet. Sugars are dull and market easy, with sales at 10½@11 cents. Coffee is steady. Naval Stores are steady—Spirits Turpentine 66@67 cents ℔ gallon. Rosin $3 75@$9 ℔ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.

Cotton is stiffer with sales of 1000 bales—Low Middlings 33@34 cents. Gold 145. Bank Sterling Exchange 145; N. Y. do. ¼@¼ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

Flour is inactive; Western is scarce. Wheat is firmer at $2 85@$2 90. Corn is quiet; white 92@93 cents; yellow 88@90. Seeds are dull; flax seed $3 50@$3 55. Pork and Cut Meats are steady. Lard is dull. Coffee is steady. Sugars are dull. Whiskey is firm; Pennsylvania $2 34

MOBILE, Sept. 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day of 1,200 bales; Middlings 32 cents. The market is firm and demand good at ½ a cent advance.

Per the Ocean Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—Evening.

Cotton—Middling Uplands 13d. ℔ lb. Breadstuff firm. Tallow is firmer.

LONDON, Sept. 17—Evening.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money. Five-twenties 72½.

Political, &c.

PARIS, Sept. 17—evening.

The French circular says that the recent changes are favorable; France, Pruissia and Italy are drawn nearer in ideas and interests. Austria has now no hostile intentions. The Convention of Rome will be loyally carried out. The second class navies are assured of the liberty of the Baltic and Mediterranean seas. The note justifies the Emperor's mediation and hints at the annexation of people of the same languages and interests. It shows the necessity of perfect defence, and military organizations, not, however, as a threat, and expresses the belief in a lasting peace in Europe. It is said the Emperor refuses to allow officers of the French army to hold office in Mexico, owing to protest of United States threats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17—Evening.

The Russian who attempted to murder the Czar has been executed. Joy was expressed at the punishment awarded the assassin, and there were demonstrations of respect to the Czar at the same time.

The Prussian Army.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

One of the most distinguished of our generals in the West, during the civll war, who travelled in Germany and France on the eve of the war between Prussia and Austria, has recently sent a letter to this country, from which the following extract will interest the public:

"There is no doubt that the two main factors of the amazing success of the Prussians over the Austrians have been the actual nationality of the army (which in Prussia is simply an armed generation), intelligently as well as stringently organized, and the individual intelligence of each soldier, inspirited by the great cause of Germany. The universal system of education established for the resuscitation of Prussia, after the ruin of the battle of Jena, has borne its fruit at Sadowa. These two great elemants, however, are wanting in the Austrian army.

"I saw a good deal of the Prussian army, and from what I have seen I can understand very readily that they were victorious everywhere. Brilliant spirit, most perfect discipline, bravery and general fitness for soldiering and campaigning, above all, intelligence in every face, was the characteristic sign of that nonparell army to which every able-bodied man belongs.

"How very different are the physiognomies of the Austrian and (I say it without hesitation) the French armies; all nicely dressed and splendidly set up, true enough, but no books and no maps and no newspapers, no discussion on political topics among them. All this is universal in the Prussian army. The Emperor Napoleon understands this all very well, and he therefore is the most peaceful man in France; but at the same time he is making breech-loading guns as fast as possible."

F. L.

Col. C. A. Cilley.

We had a call from this gentleman this week. He informed us that he had entered into a law partnership with Col. G. N. Folk, late of the Confederate army, and that he would settle at Lenoir, Caldwell county.—Col. Cilley has been in the State ever since the surrender of the Southern armies, and understands the character of our people very well. He is not afraid to settle among them. His experience has taught him that the charges so often made against our people, that Unionists and Northern men are unsafe here, are but the falsehoods of the mere demagogues. How different is the testimony of Col. Cilley, as borne by his act of settling permanently among us, to that of a certain Capt. Tourgee, who declared in the radical convention at Philadelphia, that no Federal soldier would be safe in the South until all the "rebels" were disfranchised and the negro enfranchised. Tourgee's language interpreted would be this: "Until these things are done the few Northern emigrants, and the few radicals of the South cannot control the *governments* of the Southern States." Every Northern man who settles among us and conducts himself as a quiet and peaceable citizen, is quite as safe as our own people, whatever may be his polical opinions.—*Old North State, (Salisbury) Sept. 5th.*

Public Nominations for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,

COLONEL E. D. HALL.

FOR THE COMMONS,

COLONEL R. H. COWAN,

MAJ. CHAS. W. McCLAMMY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

MARRIED.

September 12th, by Rev. James Sprunt, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. JNO H. HICKS, of New Hanover County, to Miss ELIZA H., daughter of W. W. Miller, Esq., of Duplin County.

In Newbern, Saturday morning, 15th inst., by Rev. E. M. Forbes, Mr. J. A. NASH, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Mrs. MARY ELLIS, relict of the late Gov. John W. Ellis.

DIED,

In Washington, N. C., on Thursday, the 13th instant, of congestive fever, ANNIE BLOUNT, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Geer, aged twelve years and four months.

In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th inst., ANNA, the youngest child of Diedrich and Anna Otten, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 41 North Water Street.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX	31 @ 33
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00 @10 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	12 00 @20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	4 25 @ 4 50
New	4 75 @ 5 25
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,	
Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,	
Java	40 @ 45
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	26 @ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @ 30
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 31
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℔ yd	40 @ 42
Dundee	35 @ 37½
Rope, ℔ lb.	20 @ 21
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 50 @ 1 55
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℔ yard	18 @ 19
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 50 @ 2 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	00 @ 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	00 00 @25 50
No. 2	00 00 @22 00
No. 3	00 00 @19 00
Mullets	10 50 @11 00
Herring,	
East	6 00 @ 7 00
N.C.roe,	10 00 @00 00
do cut,	9 00 @00 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	8 @ 9
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern	
Family	12 50 @17 00
Superfine	9 00 @10 50
Fine	8 00 @ 8 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	105 00 @ 110 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton	18 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	1 00 @ 1 15
Oats	60 @ 65
Peas, Cow	1 45 @ 1 50
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 1 10
Carolina	14 @ 15
East India	00 @ 0 14
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40
Northern	0 00 @ 1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℔ ton	000 00 @180 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	2 00 @ 2 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 75 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

LUMBER, Stea Sawed (River,)	
Fl'r Bds.	18 00 @22 00
Wide do	14 00 @18 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba	50 @ 60
Sugar house	50 @ 55
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 3 75
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 75
Hard	0 00 @ 1 87½
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 40
Tar, in ordr	2 65 @ 2 75
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale	6 00 @ 6 25
do No. 1	4 50 @ 5 50
do No. 2	2 50 @ 3 00
do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 25
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.	57 @ 58
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	7½ @ 8
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 85 @ 2 00
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene	80 @ 85
PEA NUTS, ℔ bushel	2 00 @ 2 50
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush	1 50 @ 1 75
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	23 @ 25
Middlings	22 @ 23
Shoulders	21 @ 22
Hog round	22 @ 23
Western Bacon.	
Middlings	23 @ 23½
Shoulders	20 @ 21
Lard	22 @ 23
Butter	40 @ 45
Cheese	16 @ 23
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess	37 00 @38 00
Thin "	00 00 @35 00
Prime "	00 00 @34 00
Prime,	00 00 @30 00
Rump	28 00 @29 00
SALT,	
Alum, bush.	0 60 @ 65
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	2 45 @ 2 50
from store	2 62½ @ 2 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	14 @ 15
C.	16 @ 16½
B.	17 @ 00
A.	18 @ 00
Crushed	19 @ 00
SOAP, ℔ lb.	9½ @ 14
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Common	2 25 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl	25 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	35 00 @40 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping	00 00 @17 00
Mill, prime	15 00 @16 00
Mill Fair	12 00 @14 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	6 00 @10 00
TALLOW, lb.	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—Since our last report the market has ruled firm for this article, and parcels have found quick sales upon arrival. Prices ruled steady at $3 50 for virgin and yellow dip up to this (Thursday) morning when an advance of 25 cents was obtained, and sales made at $3 75 for soft. The continued low stage of the water courses prevents arrivals from above tide-way, and the receipts for the week just ended have been unusually light, comprising only 938 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	217	$3 50	$3 50	$1 75
Saturday	95	3 50	3 50	1 75
Tuesday	73	3 50	3 50	1 75
Wedn'sday	175	3 50	3 50	1 75
Thursday	378	3 75	3 75	1 87½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article as regards prices since our last report. There has been a steady demand from buyers, and parcels have been freely taken on arrival at a range in prices of from 57 to 58 cents per gallon for white, tax paid, according to quality of packages. The quantity coming in is rather light, and the stock in first hands is very small, and we quote the market as closing firm at 57 @ 57½ cents. Sales as follows:

Friday	224 bbls.	at 57@57½ cts. for white,
Do.	55 "	" 58 " "
Saturday	82 "	" 57@58 " "
Monday	86 "	" 57@58 " "
Tuesday	257 "	" 57@57½ " "
Wednesday	175 "	" 57@57½ " "

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market for all grades has ruled quite firm, though we have no change to report on former prices. There has existed a steady demand, and parcels have generally found sale when offered on market. The quantity coming in both by river and railroad has been quite small for some weeks past, and in consequence the supply in receivers' hands has become pretty much worked off. The sales for the week comprise 2,337 bbls. at the following quotations: Pale $6, $6 12½ and $6 75—latter price for "*window glass*; No. 1 $4 25, $4 50, $4 75, $5@$5 50, as in quality, and half price for Opaque; No. 2, $2 50@$3; and Common $2 25 ℔ bbl.

TAR—Continues to be brought to market slowly, and is in fair enquiry at an advance of 15 cents on former quotations. The receipts for the week are only 126 bbls., which were taken at $2 40 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market continues to be moderately supplied with beeves, and we note only a limited demand from butchers.—One or two small droves brought in and sold on the hoof at 8@10 cents ℔ lb. net. Sheep are in rather light supply, and a prime article is in demand. We quote at $2@$3 each, as in quality.

BARRELS.—For empty spirit barrels the demand has been rather light during the past week, and we notice a fair supply in first hands. The sales have been confined to small lots at $4 25@$4 50 for second hand, and $4 75@$5 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX.—But little coming to market, and we quote small sales at 31@33 cents ℔ lb.

COTTON.—The market since our last has been entirely neglected so far as sales are concerned. There is none coming in, and the small lots now on market are held above the views of buyers. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at 29@30 cents for middling and 31 cents for strict middling.

CORN MEAL.—Is in moderate supply, and sells at $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel, as in quality.

EGGS—Are scarce, and sell from carts at 40 cts. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR.—There is more firmness in the market for the finer grades of Northern, and prices are a shade better, while the lower grades are unchanged in price and rather dull of sale. The demand is light, and we quote only small sales from store at $8@$8 50 for fine, $9 25@$10 50 for superfine, and $13@$17 for family, as in quality.—The market is very poorly supplied with State brands, and prices have materially advanced. A few small lots received by river, which have gone into store, and are selling in the small way at $16 50@$17 for superfine, and $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. for family.

FERTILIZERS.—Of nearly all descriptions are in modderate supply, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations; as in quantity: Peruvian Guano, $107@$110; Pacific do., $85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $90; Snowden's Manipulated do, $75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $68; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $68; Snowden's Amoniated Potash Phosphate, $65 ℔ ton.

GRAIN.—For CORN the market rules about the same as reported in our last. The stock in dealers' hands is quite heavy, and we notice merely a retail enquiry. The receipts for the week are about 6000 bushels, and we quote sales from wharf of only 500 bushels Western mixed at $1, cash, and 2,200 do. do. at $1 ℔ bushel, 30 days. We quote from store at $1 10@$1 15 for mixed and yellow, and $1 20@$1 25 for white, as in quantity.——OATS—Are in moderate supply, and demand limited. One small lot sold from vessel on Wednesday at 60 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS.—None of consequence coming in, and the market is almost bare. There is a fair demand, and we quote Cow at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ bushel.——RICE.—The supply of clean is very light, and we quote from store at 14¼@15 cents for Carolina and 13¾@14 cents ℔ lb. for East India.

HAY.—The stock is considerably reduced, and demand good. Received for the week 596 bales Northern, which sold from wharf at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. No late receipts of Eastern, and market bare; nominal at $1 35@$1 45.

LIME—Is in rather light supply, and sells from store at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ cask.

LUMBER.—River.—Little or no demand, and market dull at quotations in table.

POTATOES.—Sweet are brought to market quite freely, and sell from carts at $1 25@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Irish are in very good supply, and dull of sale at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY.—Market rather poorly supplied. We quote live chickens at 25@45 cents, and grown fowls at 50@60 cents each, as to size.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON there has been more enquiry since last report, and in the absence of receipts the stock has become very light and is barely sufficient for present wants.—We quote sales from store of a few parcels at 22@23 cents for hog round, and 24@25 cents ℔ lb for hams, as in quality—closing firm with a fair demand for jobbing lots. Western cured is in fair supply, and only a light demand. We quote from store at 20@21 cents for shoulders, and 22@23 cts. ℔ lb for sides.——LARD.—There is little or no North Carolina on market, and we quote at 23@25 cents. Northern is in moderate supply, and sells at 22@23 cents ℔ lb.——PORK.—The market rules firm for Northern, and prices are rather higher; there is, however, only a retail business doing at prices quoted in table.

SALT—Is in very good supply, and at present there is only a limited demand. We quote small sales of Liverpool ground at $2 45@$2 50 from wharf, and $2 62½@$2 75 from store. Alum sells in the small way at 75@80 cents ℔ bushel.

SHINGLES.—Only small lots coming in, which sell from boats at $2 25@$3 for Common, and $3 50@$5 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER.—The arrivals continue meagre, owing to the low stage of the water courses. There is, however, very little demand at present for mill purposes, and it is with difficulty that sales are effected. Only 4@5 rafts sold for the week at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

WOOD—Is in demand, and but little arriving.—We quote by the boat load at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS.—The market rules about the same as reported in our last. There is but little country produce now coming in, and the quantity of barrel freights offering shipment is rather small; there is, however, some enquiry for sailing vessels to take lumber freights for both coastwise and foreign ports, and fair rates could be readily obtained. Our quotations in table are for rates by steam and sail for coastwise ports.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 20th, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To NEW YORK.—1,037 bbls. spirits turpentine; 6,743 do. rosin; 671 do. tar; 42 bales cotton; 9 do. sheeting; 27 bush pea nuts; 6,000 staves; 2 tons iron; 57 pkgs mdze.

To PHILADELPHIA.—316 bbls. spirits turpentine; 348 do. crude turpentine; 743 do. rosin; 97 do. tar; 4 bales cotton; 81,000 feet lumber; 18,000 shingles; 4,000 staves; 48 empty bbls.; 43 tons old iron; 12 pkgs mdze.; 2,000 hoop poles.

To BALTIMORE.—109 bbls. spirits turpentine; 320 do. rosin; 88 do. pitch; 13 bales cotton; 60,000 feet lumber; 10 empty bbls.

To NEW LONDON, CT.—147,326 feet lumber; 1,000 staves.

To SACO, ME.—113,052 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

To HAVANA.—116,000 feet lumber.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$26 00 @ 28 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	25 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	30 00 @ 00 00
" " flooring boards, rough	30 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff, as per specifications,	30 00 @ 00 00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00 @ 30 00
Prime River Flooring,	20 00 @ 22 00

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold,	1.42	1.45
Silver,	1.34	1.38
U. S. 7-30's	1.02	1.04
Coupons of N. C. old sixes,	56	60
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue,	82	84
" " " " new	60	62½

BANK NOTES.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell
Cape Fear,	25	27	Lexington,	12	00
Bank of N. C.,	33	35	Miners' & Planters',	22	00
Farmers' Bank,	25	28	Wilmington,	20	23
Merchants',	35	00	Wadesboro',	22	25
Charlotte,	19	00	Commerce,	15	00
Commercial,	20	00	Greensboro' Mutual	3	00
Fayetteville,	8	10	Clarendon,	4	00
Roxboro',	28	00	Yanceyville,	4	00
Washington,	4	00	Thomasville,	28	00

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 70	$ 00 @ $0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 70	00 @ 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 70	00 @ 70
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 70	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 70 @ 75	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 90	0 75 @ 0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 75 @ 0 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 90	70 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

Northrop & Cumming.

AGENTS for SNOWDEN'S Phosphate Peruvian Guano and SNOWDEN'S Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, the greatest Fertilizers known. For sale in quantities to suit.

Sept. 14   236-1t—33-3t

School Books and Stationary

AT LOVE'S BOOK STORE.

TEACHERS and all persons interested in educational Books, are respectfully solicited to examine my stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY

now being received. The selection has been made with great care and contains nearly all the text Books of our best schools.

The attention of merchants and business men generally, is also invited to my new stock of OFFICE STATIONERY, which I have endeavored to make very complete.

J. D. LOVE,
No. 23 Market St.

After October 1st, will remove to No. 3 North Front St.

Sept. 13   207—[illegible]-w2t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Edgecombe County Matters—Judge Merrimon.

We were in attendance during a portion of the session of Edgecombe Superior Court during the present week. His Honor, Judge Merrimon, presided. The Judge made the most favorable impression, and has thus far given entire satisfaction. We have seldom known a judicial officer who gave such general satisfaction, and was so eminently fitted for his position. His charge was full and thorough, and while replete with the most valuable instruction for the Grand Jury, it was calculated to have a beneficial effect upon the people at large. We regret to learn from him, that it is his intention to resign during the coming winter. We will regard such action on his part as a public calamity. The State, however, cannot expect to retain for any length of time, in the present condition of affairs, first class lawyers upon the Superior Court Bench, with the salaries now paid. We are adverse to increasing the expenses of the Government, but *cheap* Judges is very poor economy. But few of our lawyers are able to fill positions of honor, upon inadequate pay, while many might be moved with the laudable ambition of serving the State in such capacities. We hope the day is far distant when the fair reputation of the North Carolina judiciary may suffer from false economy.

But little business of an interesting character was transacted during the earlier part of the week. On Wednesday John, Taylor and Jim Knight, freedmen, were arraigned for the murder of John W. Cutchen, an account of which we published in full a few weeks since, and for the apprehension of the murderers a handsome reward was offered through our columns.—Judge Biggs and Mr. W. H. Johnston appeared in behalf of the negroes. Judge Howard and Messrs. John L. Bridgers and L. D. Pender assisted Attorney General Rogers in the prosecution. We left before this trial terminated and are not as yet advised as to the result.

The small amount of cases entered upon the criminal side of the docket, speaks well for the county, and especially so for the freedmen of that section. We saw but few of them arraigned even for offences that in some counties fill the Court Houses with negro clients, and furnish occupants for jails and offenders for the whipping-posts. We know that much of this is due to the former good discipline existing in that county; but we are forced to the conclusion that singular good fortune in the appointment of officers in charge of the Bureau, and an almost entire absence of Radical preachers, white and black, will furnish much reason for this state of affairs.

We noticed during the week quite a large number of business men from Wilmington, Petersburg, Norfolk and New York. All seemed to be busy, and from the appearance of the fields we would suppose the county will give business to a great many of them. With the exception of a crop here and there, injured by the rust, we have seldom seen better. While the rust will decrease the aggregate number of bales somewhat, the total amount is yet estimated at twelve to fourteen thousand bales.—We understand that something over twenty thousand acres have been planted in cotton.

The health of the county is unprecedentedly bad, though the sickness is not of a serious character. We heard it suggested, and we think not without much reason, that this is owing to the fact that many plantations uncultivated, were not drained, while most were very imperfectly so.

Hon. W. T. Dortch.

We are pleased to be able to state that this distinguished gentleman has received a pardon at the hands of the President.—Mr. Dortch, has merited this confidence on the part of Mr. Johnson, not only by his course since the return of peace, but also by the faithful and honest manner he has always performed every duty devolving upon him in the important positions to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens.

There yet remains a few more distinguished citizens of the State, who are unpardoned. We hope that President Johnson will soon extend to them the same manifestation of approval and endorsement, he has already so generously granted to many of our people. We know that the wisdom and justice of such action has been made manifest by the good results already accomplished. Our people are loyal and faithful in the highest degree to their obligations as citizens, and we believe the President and the Conservatives of the North fully appreciate this fact. Governor Worth should not, as he doubtless does not cease to urge upon the attention of the Chief Executive, the claims of our unpardoned fellow-citizens.

Dentists' Convention.

The Dentists of North Carolina met in Greensboro' on the 5th inst., and organized an Association.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. B. F. Arrington, Wimington; 1st Vice President, Dr. R. P. Bessent, Salisbury; 2d Vice President, Dr. J. W. Hunter, Salem; Recording Secretary, Dr. R. D. Flemming, Warrenton; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. V. E. Turner, Henderson; Treasurer, Dr. M. Banner, Mt. Airy.

The meetings of the Association are to be annual and semi-annual.

The first semi-annual meeting will be held in Raleigh, the 1st Wednesday, in December next.

The purpose of the Association is to elevate the standard of dental education and practice in the State.

We are glad to witness this concert of action on the part of the Dentists of our State. The association of gentlemen in all the professions, for their advancement, must have a most beneficial effect. We learn that much progress was made at this meeting to encourage dental education, and elevate the standard of the profession.

We hope the favorable circumstances under which the Association was inaugurated will do much to encourage the good undertaking.

Honesty and Manliness.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies the political destinies of the South were placed in the hands of that class of weak-minded and timid people who had done much to bring about our defeat, and stood then in mortal dread of the ill opinion of the Radicals. For all our sufferings, and for every political misfortune, an unmanly submission to, and a full propitiation of the Radicals was the certain and infallible remedy. Propitiate the Radicals and GO IN—say your soul's your own and STAY OUT, appeared to be their rule of action. Elections were held and men elected under these influences, and the whole South, at least, by silence gave their endorsement.

One demand after another was made, their terms governed more by the eagerness with which they were granted than the situation required, and granted with a haste and obsequiousnes that told more of unmanly fear than honest conviction. Our political affairs, to satisfy these demands, passed into the hands of those, whose influence was supposed to be healthy at the North, and even the control of our corporations was taken from those who had been faithful to the South, and many prominent Confederates were avoided as if their touch was leprous. The grossest outrages were borne with a quiet submission that furnished a safe assurance for their repetition. Sympathy for the imprisoned and suffering living was not only suppressed, but expediency required the dead to "rot in cold obstruction." Our women, whose generous natures and honest hearts were not susceptible to the insidious appeals of fear or policy, were censured for the open expression of their feelings, as the good of the South required concessions and humiliations.

Our great reward, we were told, for all this sacrifice, would be reaped in the immediate admission of our Congressmen.—Their mere appearance in Washington, bearing the credentials of constituents, so humble and "unmistakably loyal," would be received with all the pomp and preperation that was proper to honor the return of the humble prodigal; our contrite spirit and concessions would purchase for us a full participation in the Government.

Sad experience has now, however, opened the eyes of the Southern people, and convinced them that after all these humiliating attempts to conciliate the Radicals, they are no better off than if they had contented themselves with an honest obedience to the Federal Constitution and the laws. We trust and believe that they have determined that the splendid reputation they won during a four years' contest against overwhelming numbers shall no longer be compromised by conduct, as useless as it is humiliating. Despair, which may overcome the stoutest heart, and momentary and universal panic which may daunt the bravest, may have furnished an excuse then, which could only now be regarded as cowardly fear, when our situation is too alarming for panic, and despair would only invite an unpropitious issue.

The press of the South has, by an outspoken course, done much to relieve the people from unnecessary alarm, and invited investigations into official malfeasance with the most beneficial results. Boldness on the part of the press at first was resisted by men who feared exposure and in order to satisfy a cowardly revenge, used official positions to punish us rather as convicted felons, than as a brave but conquered people. Obsequiousness of the press was vainly attempted to be purchased by suspensions and servility procured by fines and imprisonments. A brave people could not give an approval to what they did not feel, or by continued silence, suppress the honest emotion of their hearts. Such a course would not only have lost their own self-esteem, but while failing to propitiate the hostility of the Radicals, would not have won the support of the President and the Conservatives.

That candid action and honest purpose is appreciated in loyal latitudes, we have had repeated proofs, and will yet win the esteem of every honorable man. Policy, when followed at the sacrifice of principle, is a bad guide, and unnatural concessions deceive none so much as those who are weak enough to rely on them.

The following extract from an article from the Louisville *Democrat*, upon this subject, forcibly illustrates our ideas, and shows how a manly and honest course is appreciated among real Union people:

"Editors of the party based on great moral ideas are scandalized that Southern papers should compliment the gallantries of men who fought in the Confederate service. How will they help it, and what will they do about it? These Southern editors will sin that way. It would be very unnatural if they didn't. Butler and Brownlow can't kept it; and Grant and Sherman wouldn't if they could. They rather like the sin; and would be more likely to commit it themselves than to repress it in others. It is hard on men of great moral ideas to read such things; but we don't see any help for it. *The South will cease to be men when they forget those who risked all for them in a cause they deemed just, even if convinced that it was a sad blunder. We rather think men are only the more to be trusted when they don't profess what we know they can't feel, and don't restrain emotions they must feel.*

We expect honorable men to comply with their obligations, whether the duty is pleasant or not.—We don't expect the people South to repudiate the debt incurred by the Government they belong to, although they may never relish the object for which the debt was incurred. They may grant pensions to Union soldiers—for that is an obligation they incur in acquiescing in the sitation.—But if the Southern people should profess an admiration for the duty of paying the debt, and profess a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to the soldiers who whipped the Southern Confederacy out of existence, it would shake our faith in their professions generally. We should, like the Indian, not believe that fish story either.

Compliance with constitutional and legal obligations is all that can be asked of a free people.—Their sentiments, sympathies and opinions are their own, and it is not the business of the Government to control or repress them. The South will never cease to honor the men who fought in the lost cause. They will deck the tombs of the fallen with flowers.—They will celebrate their deeds in prose and verse. They would not be human if they did not; and a Government is not human that would undertake to find fault with what is natural and irrepressible, and which springs from the best feelings of mankind.

The New York News.

Benjamin Wood, Esq., has sold the New York *News* to Messrs. William Cauldwell and Horace P. Whitney, who, in their salutatory, express the purpose of making it "an independent organ of public opinion, which will shrink from the discussion of no question that can concern the public, and will be influenced by the wishes or dictation of no party, faction or clique whatever."

Thaddeus Stevens—His Policy.

We call the attention of our readers to the speech, which we publish in another column this morning, recently delivered by Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to his constituents at Bedford. As the recognized leader and chosen chief of the Radical party, his utterances have an importance and significance that do not attach to those of ordinary men. A bold, bad man, and, withal, one of some capacity, he is from his position as the dictator of his party, more powerful for mischief than any other individual in the country. Fanatical at all times, the recent destruction of his private property, and the yet more recent and fierce onslaught of the President have supplied whatever may have been wanting to make up the full measure of his hatred for the South. Nothing but the most bitter and relentless persecution can be expected at the hands of such a man. Unfortunately for the country, the Radical party, in the main, seem desirous of carrying out his will. In the last Congress, his word was law, and measures were rejected or adopted, debate and discussion permitted or prohibited just as it suited his views.—A more complete subjection was probably never witnessed in the history of parties where there was any pretence to liberty of speech or freedom of action. We, therefore, look with interest to everything coming from him, in order to form a conjecture, at least, of the plan of operations against us. This Bedford speech leaves us in no doubt, and has the one merit, if no other, of being clear and explicit in its enunciations. There can be no doubt of his policy and his designs. They are such as we have a right to expect from Thaddeus Stevens—in a word, are simply devilish confiscation of property, negro equality, complete denial of all rights to us of the South, of either person or property, indeed, of life itself, impeachment of the President, and entire assumption of the reins of government, are prominent and undisguised points in his policy. He abates not one jot or tittle from the position he took at the first moment after the fortune of war delivered us bound in the hands of our enemy. The President standing upon a constitution and laws of his country, rejecting the opportunity to revenge the many indignities and injuries that had been inflicted upon him, put forth his plan for the restoration of the Union, a policy as remarkable for its wisdom as for its mercy. Mr. Stevens, the representative of the opposing party, put forth his policy. The issue was fully and squarely joined, and for some time the parties have been on trial by the country. The verdict has not yet been rendered; indeed has not yet been made up, but we very much fear that when it is the hopes of our poor South will have forever fled. The late tour of the President has, as we have before intimated, given us no joyful anticipations for the future; and so far as we have seen, the whole Southern press, with a single exception, seem to share our feelings. There seems to be a general impression that the sentiment of the North is with Mr. Stevens and not with the President. The only paper that takes a hopeful view, the Charleston *News*, thinks the insults heaped upon the President do not indicate hostility towards him and his policy from the masses, but from certain individuals who desired to create the impression that the country was against him; in a word that the whole series of disturbances was a trick of Forney. This is a plausible solation, but we fear plausible only. The telegram of yesterday communicates another signifieant fact. The New York *Herald*, which has heretofore supported the policy of the President, now declares it to be a failure—in a word, has gone over to Mr. Stevens. It is true, that the *Herald* is mercenary as well as politic, and that gold dollars would influence it as decidedly as an intimation of popular will, so that its desertion of Mr. Johnson does not necessarily prove that Bennett thinks the people are opposed to him, for it may result simply from the fact that the Stevens' party bid higher than the other. However this may be, it is none the less a misfortune, for it is idle to deny that the *Herald* is a great power in the North. Mr. Stevens is evidently not intimidated or discouraged. His tone is as bold and defiant as ever, and he announces his plan of operations for the approaching campaign with as great an air of triumph and assured power, as if his enemy was already flying before him. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson is jubilant and confident of victory, and he is no mean or contemptible opponent. So far as we know, he has never yet been defeated in a contest before the people. His judgment and foresight in political matters has hitherto been unerring to a wonderful degree, and this gives us more hope than all else.

The contest is a hot one, and one in which singularly enough, the spectators have greater interest than the combatants. It is of vital importance to us of the South, but unfortunately we are unable to raise a finger even in aid of our champion. We have no desire unnecessarily to disturb or alarm our people. We have had trouble enough already to satisfy the most morbid appetite, but still we think it the part of wisdom to inform ourselves thoroughly as to the probable results of Radical success, and to ponder well the means, if any there be, to avert it, and the proper course for honorable men to pursue when the country shall have repudiated Mr. Johnson's policy and shall have endorsed that of Mr. Stevens.

The Spotsylvania Ladies' Memorial Association.

We have received the following circular, appealing to the South for aid for the above association, and insert it with the hope that the appeal will meet with a favorable response from many of our readers. In and around Spotsylvania Court House, many North Carolinians lie buried, and many of those gallant dead who have breathed their last in that vicinity, even now lie unburied. Having taken upon themselves the great work of caring for the graves of the gallant dead, and endeavoring as far as possible to preserve their identity, those ladies solicit the aid of the people of the several States who gave birth to those men of immortal renown, that they may be enabled to care for their remains.

The site selected for the Cemetery where in the bones of the dead are to be deposited, is situated near the Court House, protected by the shade of a fine grove of trees, and is withal one of the most beautiful situations in or around the village.

We trust that that aid which the association so much requires, will be extended.—Contributions should be addressed to Fredericksburg, Va., the nearest post office to which the association have access:

SPOTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE, VA., 1866.

A large number of the ladies of this county have organized themselves into a body called "THE SPOTSYLVANIA LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION;" the object of which will be to rescue from neglect and devastation the remains of those who offered up their lives in behalf of the "Lost Cause." It is intended, as far as possible, to identify and remove the remains of the Confederate dead who are buried in this and adjoining counties, to a Cemetery, the site of which has been selected, and it is desired to make their last resting place worthy of the precious dust it shall contain, and of Virginia, who will guard with jealous care the dead sons of her bereaved sisters, still suffering from the desolations of a cruel war. We are compelled to appeal for aid for the furtherance of our object, to the patriotic and generous friends of the South, feeling that each one will esteem it a duty and a privilege to shield from obliteration the graves of those who went from their own State—it may be from their own homes. Remembering with pride what Southern women have accomplished in the dark, sad past, we have assurance that our appeal in behalf of our pious work will not be made in vain. Any lady by paying an annual subscription of twenty-five cents may become an active member of this Association. Any person may, by the payment of an annual subscription of $1 or upwards become an honorary, and any one paying $25 or upwards at any one time, may become a Life member of this Association.—Any Society of kindred character may become auxiliary to this upon contributing not less than $100 to its funds, and shall be entitled to representation on the basis of two representatives to every $100 so contributed.

MRS. DR. A. J. BOULWARE, President.
MRS. JOHN R. SAMUEL, Vice President.
MISS E. C. FRENCH, Corresponding Secretary.
MISS EMILY BROWNE, Recording Secretary.
MRS. R. C. DABNEY, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR. WM. S. ALSOP, JOHN A ENGLISH,
DR. F. J. HANCOCK, JOHN L. ANDREWS,
JAMES L. FRAZER, IRA D. LIPSCOMB,
R. C. DABNEY, JOSEPH SANDFORD.

Post Office, Fredericksburg, Va.

The Freedmen in North Carolina.

Gen. Howard is in receipt of a report from the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina of September 3, in which, in speaking of the present status of the colored man, he states his intentions, which have already been partially successful, of breaking up the great number of freedmen's camps throughout the State, and concentrating the needy and deserving at a few central points. It is his opinion that after October 1, but few duties will devolve upon the officer and agents of the Bureau in this State. The jurisdiction of affairs generally having been turned over to the civil authorities, all complaints of outrages between whites and blacks have, during the past month, been referred to the State Courts, and prosecutions have been enforced against offenders of both classes with equal zeal. He closes his report with the assertion that in an aggregate negro population of over three hundred thousand in the State, not more than two thousand five hundred have failed to place themselves out of the reach of want for the coming year.

Stumping the North.

Among the "unmistakables" appointed by the Mulatto Convention to canvass the North, we find the names of D. R. Goodloe, Esq. and Rev. Hope Bain of this State. We do not know the capacity of either of these gentleman for speaking. We suppose, however, they must have gained some reputation during the session of the Convention, for most assuredly they had none at home before that time.

By the way, cannot Judge Brooks and Attorney Starbuck give the Marshal something to do to earn the salary paid him by the United States, so that he will not have the time to spend it in trying to destroy the Government?

As to the Rev. Bain, if he was as devoted to the cause of Religion as he is to Radicalism, he might find enough profitable employment in a professional way, without helping Parson Brownlow do the devil's work.

The Late Hon. George E. Badger.

We return our thanks to Kemp P. Battle, Esq., for a copy of Governor Graham's Discourse "In Memory of the Life and Character of the Hon. George E. Badger," delivered by request of the Bar of Wake county.

We have been unable to read the address, but expect to derive much pleasure and information in its perusal. Coming from the master hand of an intimate personal and party friend, it must not only be reliable in matters relating to the distinguished North Carolinian whose life and character is the subject, but it will form an interesting chapter in the personal and political history of the State.

Death of Dr. C. W. Graham.

We learn that Dr. C. W. Graham, of Duplin county, died at his residence in Kenansville, on the 14th instant. Dr. Graham was one of the most estimable citizens of Duplin country, and was highly respected as such, both at home and abroad. He had been for a number of years, and was, at the time of his death, Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, a position which he filled with ability, and in the discharge of his duties gave the highest satisfaction.

By this melancholly event his county has lost one of her most respected citizens, and the State one of her most accomplished sons and refined gentlemen. His loss is deeply felt by all his friends and acquaintances. But what is the will of the Creator must be received with submissiveness and quiet resignation.

Stamps on Deeds.

The Petersburg *Index* has been favored by a friend with the following letter. It is in relation to a matter that interests every citizen who are holders of, or otherwise parties to deeds, the records of which have been destroyed during the war.

It will be seen that deed *executed* before October 1st, 1862, require new stamps.—This has been frequently published, but want of information respecting it is still the cause of trouble and expense:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Sept. 8th, 1866.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 4th inst., that the first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1st, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties.

Any instrument issued after the above date, without the proper stamps, may be presented to the collector by the parties, or any persons interested, in order to have the requisite stamps affixed and cancelled. Such an instrument issued at a time when, and in a place where no collection district was established, may be stamped by the party who issued it, or by any party having an interest therein, at any time prior to January 1st, 1867. When originals are lost the necessary stamps may be affixed to copies duly proven.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Comm'r.

Mr. J. A. PETERSON, Petersburg, Va.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.—The importance with which Wilmington will be vested by the completion of this Road can hardly be overrated. The influx of produce which will attend it will be sufficient in itself to encourage our people to advance its completion. The advantages of the position of our city will be enhanced, and it will then become more of a centre of trade than any point within the limits of the State. Add to the communication by Railroad which we possess with the Eastern and Northern portions of the State, and with the Upper Districts of South Carolina, a direct communication with the rich agricultural Western and Southern North Carolina, and we cannot overrate the advantages which will ensue by the completion of this route. It will be no mere trifling, transient advantage, but it will be a settled, substantial and lasting benefit, one that will insure prosperity to the coming generations as well as to ourselves.

There is an apathy existing in regard to this important subject which we much dislike to see, one which if it continues, will cause us to repent of our folly. It is not because we are not aware that the end in view entertained by the corporation would benefit us, but notwithstanding the knowledge existing in regard to the matter, total indifference is manifested, and by this means the corporation are deprived of that encouragement so necessary to success. They have striven against many disadvantages and have had serious obstacles to surmount. They should receive assistance, support and encouragement that they may be strengthened and invigorated in order that the completion of their task may be rendered less difficult. This should be the case, as the community who are to derive a direct and lasting benefit from the work, should show themselves appreciative of the labor undertaken, and will lend a helping hand, knowing full well that it should advance their own interests.

We trust the future will be fraught with many good results from the march of time, and that what is now hoped and wished for, and is yet only in view, will become lasting, permanent and unalterable, establishing in this particular the security, stability and increase of our trade.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court which has been in session here during the present week, will close its sitting after to-day, as the time allotted will then have expired. Owing to the press of business upon the Court we have deferred publishing the proceedings until it shall have adjourned. We will endeavor by the next issue to present the most important to our readers. Since the commencement of the sitting sundry freedmen have had sentence executed upon them for larceny at the whipping post. Considerable county business of importance has been transacted, and various appropriations made which we will report in due season.

The resumption of civil law, and the active operations of the Courts, have had a most beneficial effect, and by their influence we hope, in time, to see the evils of the present age done away with, and the morals of the country regain their former standing.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

THE COUNTY COURT having concluded its sitting, yesterday afternoon, adjourned *sine die*. Several cases not disposed of were continued until next term. The press of business upon the Court rendered impossible the transaction of the whole, but the most important was gotten through with, and only a few cases of minor importance have been continued.

For the Journal.

The Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 14th, 1866.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price:

GENTLEMEN:—I was surprised to see in the Journal of this morning, an article signed "Many Citizens," suggesting my name to the voters of the county of New Hanover as a candidate to represent them in the Senate of our State.

While thoroughly appreciating the compliment involved in this suggestion, and recognizing in its fullest extent, the right of the people to demand the services of any citizen constitutionally qualified for the performance of any public trust, I must nevertheless decline to be a candidate for the very honorable position named. Aside from the fact that my time and services are the property of others, being a member of the Council of State, I am, under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina, prohibited from sitting as a member of the Senate or House of Commons.

I may be permitted to add, I should deem it exceedingly impolitic and unfortunate, that at this peculiar crisis in the condition of our State, there should be any contest in our county for the offices referred to in the communication of Many Citizens.

Very Respectfully,
WM. A. WRIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The Riot at Indianapolis—Speech of the President before Leaving—Arrival at Louisville—Enthusiastic Reception.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—The Indianapolis *Journal* of this morning regrets very much the occurrences of last night. The *Herald* believes the riot was preconcerted.

The President was introduced to a crowd of 2,000 persons in front of the Bates House this morning before leaving for Louisville. In the course of his speech he said: "We have succeeded in putting down one rebellion, but now the rebellion has passed round to the other end of the line, and we find a revolutionary spirit manifesting itself.

"I had hoped that the time had arrived when all people would stand up for their country, regardless of party shackles and party considerations. Let the Constitution be our guide and platform. Our 'league' is not one of the league extending over the country for revolutionary purposes. It is unnecessary to have any other or higher league than the Constitution of the United States. [Immense cheering.] I want no higher Constitutional league than that. The Constitution is my league. I belong to the Constitutional league of my country. I had hoped that the time had come when all could rally around the Constitution, and lift ourselves above party to preserve our country."

The President further said: "Slanders and misrepresentations have gone in advance of us, especially over the country, that usupation has been exercised by the Executive Department of the Government. But, let me say, whatever power has been exercised has been in your behalf. The veto power has been exercised for the purpose of preventing or checking improvident, hasty and unconstitutional legislation."

Mr. Seward also addressed the crowd at Indianapolis, saying that Indiana had become a border State, and that the condition of things during the war had become reversed, and what were then loyal States bid fair to become hostile to the Government through the excitement of party politics.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11—4 P. M.—The Presidential party have arrived in this city, and have met a cordial welcome. Thousands upon thousands of people arrived here early to-day to greet the President.

Over 15,000 spectators were gathered in the streets to welcome President Johnson, which they did with demonstrations of great joy, and with prolonged cheering. The party were escorted through some of the principal streets by the military and civil associations.

goods to-night will form a most attractive inducement to the philanthropic to encourage the enterprise.

Wilmington and Our Railroads.

We extract the following from the Baltimore correspondence of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*. We regret that want of room compels us to omit the rest of the letter.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.

At immemorial Kingsville we were transferred to the Wilmington train. The locomotives and rolling stock of this road are of the very best. From the lamination of the rails or other causes unknown to this deponent, the motion of the cars is not more agreeable than that of the South Carolina road. Save this presumably inevitable defect, no fault can be found with this road. Conductor Sherwood is a noble gentleman, ever on the alert to oblige his guests.

Darkness being imminent when we reached Kingsville, no opportunity was afforded of investigating the condition of the country. I have every reason to believe that the general aspect and deficiency of the crops does not materially differ from the panorama on the Carolina road.

About four o'clock a. m., we were notified that Wilmington was close at hand. Our toilets were made as though in a trim hotel rather than a car. Scarcely had they been completed when the turbid Cape Fear disclosed itself, and little further on the straggling lights of drowsy Wilmington. At this point I had been stationed a year during the war and many memories were evoked. The blockade runners that came and went like sea gulls—Whiting who held his life in his hand on the ramparts of Fort Fisher, and lost it—Lynch, who passed away in this city in obscurity—Greenhow, the gifted fleet surgeon, who read his Swedenborg and suffered unutterable trials like a philosopher—since dead in the embrace of poverty. Many sad emotions were conjured up as we steamed across the dark river, but I will speak of them no more.

The Waccamaw, a superb ferry boat, transported us from one depot to the other. Once across, the shadowy outlines of the town could be descried through the morning fog.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

Colonel Fremont, the Superintendent of this road, must be a man of mark, certainly a man of most admirable system. His depot is equal to a West Point arsenal in neatness and discipline. His locomotives and passenger cars are equal to any in the country, and superior to those observed elsewhere upon the route. One of his engines can run from Wilmington to Weldon with but a single supply of fuel. The passenger cars are set upon springs of a spiral formation, and for easy motion are not inferior to any Northern carriages. Fifteen hundred tons of new rail have largely replaced the old. The bonds of the Company have the singular fortune of being held by but three or four capitalists in England and this country. They do not go begging on the market, and none are for sale. The scenery is, of course monotonous enough, but the rapidity and smoothness of the locomotion more than compensated for natural blemishes. Innumerable pine-orchards, scarred as though used as scratching posts by the natives; a Warsaw in which order is supposed to reign; an Enfield without a musket, but boasting one church and unlimited bar-rooms; Goldsboro', with its pretty dwellings, and Wilson, with its pretty girls; to best corn and cotton crops on the whole route; Shanghae cabbages swelling like Buncombe orators—such is the scene.

Fortune is the wayfarer who travels with Conductor Morrison. His amiability and quiet force of character caused his praises to be chorussed.

* * * * * * *

A LAST WORD.

Before giving a blessing and invoking Amen, I must accord Mr. P. H. Langdon, now a resident of Augusta and general Southern agent for this route, a word of praise. To his civilities I am a debtor. The public, too, is not less under obligation to him, for it was through his enlightened and liberal suggestions that the fares between Mobile and New York have been reduced to absolute moderation.

THE SOUTHERN ORPHANS' FAIR IN BALTIMORE.

The Grand Opening.—Large Attendance.—The Noble Women of Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers give extremely interesting accounts of the opening of the Second Southern Relief Fair, the proceeds of which are to be expended in building an Asylum in this city for the destitute orphans of Confederate soldiers.

OPENING.

The extensive preparations of Monday having been partially completed, the large Hall of the Maryland Institute was thrown open Monday night to the public, and was soon thronged with the fashion and *elite* of the city, all anxious to donate at least a mite towards the success of the great and grand "orphan charity."

The "Record Office," or place of "Registration," as the ladies term it, presided over by Misses Moulton, Dallin and Callis, where all visitors may be registered, with a guaranteed right to vote, for the small sum of ten cents, is proving a decided pecuniary success, and is constantly surrounded by the visitors as they arrive.

The "Gipsies' Bower," presided over by Mrs. John McSherry and assistants, is a decided novelty, and is also proving highly successful. The Bower is entirely overhung with gayly colored sugar eggs, "charmed," of course, each of which is sold for ten cents, and upon being broken open found to contain some startling revelation.

The splendid piano donated by Messrs. Stieff Brothers, No. 7 N. Liberty street, attracts much attention. It will be raffled for $1,000, at one dollar per chance. The chances are being taken very rapidly, and those who desire to take chances should do so early, or they will be deprived of an opportunity.

The Floral Bower, presided over by Mrs. Shares, of Richmond Virginia, and assistants, is one of the most beautiful features of the entire fair. In the centre of the large moss covered structure is placed a constantly flowing fountain, the large basin or receptacle for the water, being filled with hundreds of beautiful boquets of flowers, which are kept fresh and fragrant by the constant shower of spray and water. The flowers found ready purchasers among the visitors.

The Ice Cream Saloon of Mrs. Semmes, in the rear of the hall, is also a decided success, and will add largely to the receipts.

The Refreshment Department, under the direction of Mrs. Dr. J. S. Richardson, whose beaming countenance affords an irresistible invitation to "be seated and partake" of the luxuries of the season, promises to be, perhaps, *the* most valuable and lucrative position of the exhibition, and all who have thus far indulged in a lunch at the tables are enthusiastic in their praises of the "bill of fare" presented for discussion. Cleanliness, which is said to be "akin to godliness," prevails everywhere, dirt or dust being considered "an abomination" in the eyes of the indefatigable managers, who are ably assisted by Mrs. Irene Orndorff and other kind hearted and energetic volunteers.

The various tables are being rapidly filled to overflowing with articles useful, ornamental and valuable, and the display of

The Popular Monument.

The inauguration of the monument to the memory of Douglas is the most attractive occasion that ever occurred in the history of Chicago. The President and his *suite* have regarded it as sufficiently important to call for their presence, and all classes of the people are emulous of honoring the dead statesman. The following description of the monument is interesting. We take it from the Chicago *Times*:

It will consist of a circular platform base, fifty-two feet in diameter and two and a half feet high. Upon this will be placed a similar platform, but a little smaller, which will be surmounted by a sepulchre twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet in thickness. It will contain a chamber ten feet square. In the chamber will be placed the sarcophagus containing the remains of the great statesman. The sarcophagus will be visible through a bronze door six and a half feet high and three feet wide. The sepulchre will be ornamented with projecting pedestals from the corners. Surrounding the sepulchre will be a pedestal twenty-one feet in height, having a base fifteen feet square. On this will be erected a column forty-three feet in length, six feet square at the base and three and a half feet square at the top. The column will be terminated by a cap six feet high, which forms the base for the colossal statue of Douglas.

Surrounding the sepulchre will be placed four seated symbolical figures, life-size, sculptured in light marble. One of these figures will represent Illinois, holding in her hand a medallion likeness of Douglas. By her side will be a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The remaining figures will represent America with a shield, History reclining on a tablet, and Fame with the symbolical wreath and trumpet. Over the entrance of the sepulchre will stand an eagle, and on the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs representing the history and progress of the West. These represent Indian hunting scenes; pioneers building log cabins, plowing and felling trees; commerce is represented by a ship and packages of goods, and the sciences are represented by a locomotive, a railroad and a telegraph. Still another device represents education, a group of children, the State Capitol building, a church in the distance, &c.

The statue will represent the great patriot and statesman as standing by the Constitution on one side and the Union on the other, which is represented by the Roman fasces.

The first section of the monument is about half completed, and the tomb nearly finished. At each corner of the Douglas grave will be erected a pillar about 30 feet high. These will be joined by four arches, which will be draped and decorated with flowers. Around the bases of the pillars flags will be arranged. In front of the grave will be placed Volek's marble bust of Douglas, together with a model of the monument.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Excise Law Decision.

The constitutionality of the Excise Law has been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the judgment will doubtless be sustained by the Court of Appeals. The Board will thus have another opportunity of putting forth their full strength for the suppression of the Sunday traffic in liquor, and for the enforcement of the numerous restrictions upon those who are engaged in that traffic on other days of the week. We trust they will use their power with care and discretion. They will be most effectually aided by not rendering the law odious by a too strict interpretation of its letter; and the good order of the community will be best promoted by avoiding repressive measures which the common sense of the community will judge to be harsh and unnecessary.

They will do well to remember also that, with whatever good intent the act was framed, there are provisions contained in it which are impossible to be enforced.—We need only refer to one of these—that liquor shall not be sold to any apprentice or person under 18 years of age. Such a clause may be wise in one sence, but it will either be wholly disregarded, or will give rise to an amount of concealment and lying which in themselves constitute moral guilt.

Then there are other restrictions which might be referred to which will be equally difficult of application, and which will not be applied in the great majority of cases. Beside, the fact that hotels are exempted from the more important disabilities, such as their being allowed to entertain travelers on Sundays, will be certain to suggest a degree of favoritism which militates, in the minds of the unphilosophic crowd, against the abstract justice or wisdom of the whole law, and constitute in their eyes a sort of merit in evading it.

We presume that the next session at Albany will be the occasion of attempted modification of the law, and that such attempts will probably be successful. We would meanwhile, therefore, suggest to the Board, whose members doubtless have the moral welfare of the city at heart, that they be circumspect and discriminating. Some check upon intemperance is desirable, and as firm a check as is really and truly likely to be successful. But to rush into absolute coercion, where coercion is not called for, will only produce so strong a feeling of opposition to the law that its entire repeal would only be rendered probable, instead of such a revision as would be considerate and wise toward that general body of the public which is neither drunken nor profane.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING THE HANDS WHITE.—In order to preserve the hands soft and white, they should always be washed in warm water with fine soap, and carefully dried with a moderately coarse towel, being well rubbed every time to insure a brisk circulation, than which nothing can be more effectual in promoting a transparent and soft appearance. Almond paste is of essential use in preserving the delicacy of the hands. It is made thus: Blanch and beat up four ounces of bitter almonds; add to them three ounces of lemon juice, three ounces of almond oil, and a little weak spirits of wine. The following is a serviceable pomade for rubbing the hands on retiring to rest: Take two ounces of sweet almonds, beat with three drachms of white wax, and three drachms of spermaceti; put up carefully in rose water.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.—We give the following recipe for preserving cider, kindly furnished us by one of our lady readers, and having recently tasted cider kept sweet and clear by the same method, can testify to the value of the recipe: To one barrel of cider, put in one pound of mustard seed, two pounds raisins, and one-fourth of a pound of the sticks (bark) of cinnamon.

BULLET PROOF CLOTH.—It is announced in the Belgian newspapers that a certain M. Bernard has invented a certain species of cloth which is bullet proof. At a recent shooting festival in Belgium, he submitted it to one of the best possible tests by standing fire himself at a hundred yards' distance, after first showing that he had nothing under his bullet proof cloak but ordinary clothing. A conical ball from a rifle struck him in the breast, flattened and fell at his feet, and picking it up, he exhibited it to the astonished spectators. His face was covered with a steel helmet, and the cloak reached to the ground. Not yet having secured a patent for his cloth, he, of course, would not permit any one to examine its texture closely. Such is the report that comes to us in a late foreign mail, and if true, the famous needle-gun has met its match.